

VAST COMMERCE
AWAITS DEEPER
RIVER OUTLET

Government and Mississippi Shippers Differ, However, on Value of Waterway

ARMY MEN SAY COSTS
WILL EXCEED SAVINGS

Other Engineers Find Other Figures—Realignment of Trade Routes Foreseen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Before the Civil War shipping on the Mississippi River was a paying venture. Then 1000 vessels, it is said, plied the upper reaches of the mighty stream with passengers and cargo developed by extensive logging operations in the "north woods." Can water-borne commerce, which all but vanished as the rail lines grew in affluence, again be made to pay its own way on the upper Mississippi?

Waterway exponents, after years of study, think it can. They envision a great modern fleet of 50 towboats and nearly 500 barges churning the waters in a return of the stream to economic usefulness above St. Louis. But until a nine-foot channel is provided for the 650 miles from the mouth of the Illinois to the Twin Cities, thus making a uniform depth in lower and upper rivers, the Northwest's isolation will not be ameliorated, its leaders aver.

Engineers Differ
Engineers, unfortunately, differ as to the possibilities of the deepened river repaying its cost. However, the United States district engineer, Maj. C. L. Hall, Rock Island, Ill., is reconsidering his preliminary adverse report on the basis of new evidence presented by engineers for the Mississippi Valley Association and shippers of the upper valley.

While details of his study were not made public, it is understood that Major Hall contends six dams and locks will have to be built above Genoa, Wis., to properly canalize the stream to a minimum nine-foot depth, and that savings by the prospective commerce that would utilize the river would not repay the cost.

Proponent engineers, while not satisfied that a nine-foot depth cannot be maintained simply by regulation and dredging of the Mississippi, oppose the army engineering analysis and have countered with statistics and arguments attempting to reveal maximum net savings to shippers well over \$5,000,000 annually, even if the locks and dams have to be built.

Fascist Leader
Takes Headship
of Universities

Earlier Efforts to Popularize Fascism in Colleges Had Little Success

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—A notable step toward the complete transformation of Italian universities into Fascist intellectual centers, where the students would be educated in conformity with Fascist theories, has been taken by Augusto Turati, secretary of the Fascist Party, who, in a circular addressed to the secretaries of the Fascist university groups, informs them he has placed himself at the head of Italian universities.

There had been hitherto some hesitation, and in some cases even mild opposition, among university professors, to join entirely with the Fascist movement and to make Fascist theories their only basis of instruction, and efforts to Fascistize Italian universities met with little success.

The direct intervention of the head of the Fascist Party will certainly be decisive, and the Fascist newspapers warmly approve Signor Turati's action, which they consider of the greatest political importance.

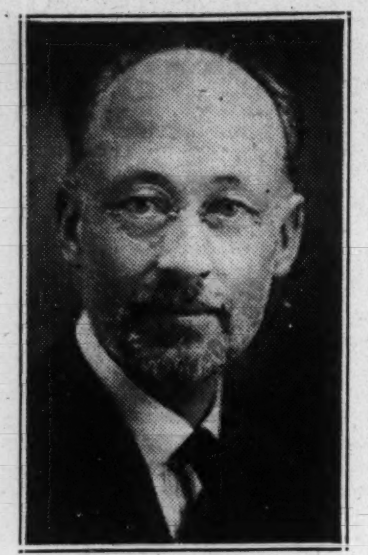
China to Repay
Debts in 20 Years

Nations Advised of Plans for Liquidation by Nanking Government

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—Plans for the liquidation of China's domestic and foreign debts have been announced by the Nationalist Government.

It was stated that a committee had been formed, composed of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister; Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister; and Wang Po-chun, Minister of Communications, with several foreign experts, to arrange this liquidation.

The Foreign Ministry also announced it had notified the various foreign governments of the intention of the Nationalist Government to repay foreign debts within 20 years after the declaration of tariff autonomy.

Halls Plan to Make
Schools Attractive

STANWOOD COBB
President Progressive Education Association

TEACHERS SHOW
DULL EDUCATION
NOT NECESSARY

School Can Be Made Bright Place, They Say, and Pupils Eager to Learn

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Committed to the conviction that school can be as interesting as vacation—that it can be a fascinating laboratory where children experiment with the business of actual daily living, outstanding workers of the Progressive Education Association are meeting here this week to discuss education as "an active process."

That there need be nothing dull or uninteresting about school, has been proved abundantly by educators associated with this movement during its decade of organization. Many a teacher of a progressive, "new" type of school can testify that the children come bounding into their classrooms each morning with an eagerness quite different from the laggard way of former times.

Not that it is just play, for there is work at hand—the three R's for one thing—but teaching the three R's, and many other matters that can be done in an interesting way, say these progressive educators. What is more, it is being done in various ways, in school not only throughout the United States but throughout the world.

Such a convention as the one meeting this week in St. Louis acts as a focal point for the pooling of ideas and methods already worked out by these schools. The business at hand also includes taking stock of these ideas and methods, for the organization in its decade of active growth has realized that with the increasing influence of progressive ideas upon schools, public and private, these ideas must constantly be tested and the methods of applying them bettered.

Trained Teachers Needed
A crying need of progressive schools is an adequate supply of teachers trained in freedom-giving ways of guiding children. This is one of the chief problems before the conference and indicates a certain amount of sound foundation work back of the movement. The days of sit-on-the-doorstep-of-education are over. The progressives may still be in the minority; the bulk of the schools are as yet only faintly influenced by their ideas; yet the results have made a deep enough impression upon schools and colleges to bring about considerable demand of late for teacher-training in the new education.

Teachers' college, Columbia University, is one of the leaders in seeking to supply this demand. Some of the progressive schools are experimenting in teacher training. The subject has real importance for the child and the parent who would search out schools founded upon convictions of progressive thought.

The step-child of the progressive movement is the secondary school. Years of practice have made but little headway in the field of the private and public high school. Those teachers and parents who are faced with the present need of cramming

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

\$5,000,000
Invested
in Boys' Clubs

would reduce Chicago's crime bill by many times that amount, is the hypothesis of George A. Hughes, president of the Chicago Boys' Club. How he would improve the "big city" environment will be told

Tomorrow
in the
News Section

SLAYINGS SHOVE
CHICAGO POLICE
IN WAR ON DRINK

Federal Dry Law Chief Reports Enforcement Best Yet Attained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The bootlegging business in Chicago has encountered a devastating blow in developments following the simultaneous slaying of seven gangsters last week, E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator here, reports. The dry law has been better enforced in Chicago the last few days than at any time since its enactment, he declared.

The Chicago police have at last been completely enlisted in the battle against the bootlegger. Their new chief had been pushing them in bit by bit since he took office four or five months ago and they received the final shove in the new state's attorney's command to get in or face the consequences.

The bluecoats have taken seriously the warning of the prosecutor, backed by the instructions of their chief, according to the signs noted by the prohibition authorities. Mr. Yellowley's "under cover" men found that liquor is still obtainable but that the number of spots where its sale is risked had shrunk vastly since the new year.

Co-operation Now Evident

It has taken a long time and a series of events which have made Chicago's crime reputation notorious, to muster in the forces now employed. Not a year has sped since it was common talk that the police gave the federal officials scant co-operation and that the local state courts gave almost none.

For the last five months, however, the assistance of the police has been multiplying under the influence of the new commissioner, William F. Russell, who took charge in September. Mr. Yellowley spoke warmly of the aid he had received from Mr. Russell, the deputy commissioner. John Stege, and others of the force. He reported that hardly a day went by without some case being brought in by the police and said that they responded quickly to any call for co-operation.

Court's Attitude Changed

The result is that today the better part of 6000 policemen are lending their aid to the small federal force, which shows but an average of 40 in Chicago. When the prohibition administrator had only desultory aid from the police, hostility from the local prosecutor and occasional scorn from the local courts he had a much less hopeful task.

The police, however, are not entirely effective in enforcing prohibition. As it was recently put by spokesmen for the Association of Commerce, there are "undesirables" on the force. Demand is growing for a reorganization. The Illinois Association of Criminal Justice took occasion of the gangster slayings to repeat this call.

Rumors that the latest gang episode here grew out of wholesale smuggling into Chicago of whisky from Detroit, and thence from Canada, are questioned by Mr. Yellowley. He called attention to the reports of his six chemists, who have found real whisky in only between 1 and 2 per cent of all the liquor confiscated.

Hamlet 10 Miles From Broadway
Has No Lights, No Movies, No Schools

But Residents Must Quit the Primitive Life Soon—New York Wants Land for Station of Transcontinental Air Line, Aviation Officials Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An important airport development is to be undertaken on Sour Island near Saucun (N. J.), according to persons in informed quarters here. Thirty-seven and a half acres of land belonging to Hudson County has just been sold to the Hudson County Board of Freeholders at public auction, and reports link the deal with the Metropolitan Terminal Corporation of Boston, which owns 114 acres of land on Sour Island and which has served dispossession notice on families living in a settlement on the island. The purchase which has just occurred was made by Elmer Beck, of 25 Broad Street, who refused to say for whom he acted as agent.

The Sour Island settlement, in the heart of the Hackensack Meadows, is only 10 miles from Broadway. The settlement has but one street, and in it 32 families have lived without schools, churches, "movies," telephones, running water, sidewalks, or any of the conveniences common today. There has been an existence as isolated, seemingly, as though they were far away, from Manhattan—even away deep in the Appalachian range, instead of being within a few minutes from Times Square.

All that the Sour Islanders know of the bright lights of Broadway is the glare in the sky above Manhattan, and the only break in the monotony is an occasional trip to the nearby village of Saucun. Now, hardly before they have had chance even to consider where they will go from their lifetime home, the march of

progress has overtaken them. In a year—perhaps sooner—Sour Island will be a transfer place for transcontinental air passengers.

Archdukes in Business
as Regular Air Pilots
VIENNA (AP)—Archduke Franz Josef of Austria has adopted aviation as a means of earning a living. The two noblemen, who are nephews of the late Emperor Franz Josef, have become pilots on airplanes carrying passengers and goods between European airports.

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Mr. Televox, the mechanical man, has come to the aid of the aviators by making landings on unlighted flying fields unnecessary. Mr. Televox, whose name, freely translated, means "distant voice," demonstrated his ability as an airfield attendant, Feb. 18, when in repeated tests he flooded the Newark airport with the siren of a plane high in the air.

Pete Branson, airfield pilot, approached the field from various directions and at different altitudes and each time as the sound of the siren reached the field, the mechanical man flashed on the lights.

The device which gives Mr. Televox the similitude of human response to sound is the combination of two recent inventions, the Knowles grid-

Mr. Mellon Seeks Way to Stem
Tide of Tax-Exempt Securities

Now Growing at Rate of \$1,000,000,000 a Year, He Points Out, and Would Free Further Issues of Federal Paper to Meet Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Commenting on latest Treasury figures showing that tax-exempt securities are being issued at a rate of more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended that Congress meet the situation by authorizing the Treasury to exempt further issues of federal securities from the surtax as well as the normal tax.

Preliminary figures for the last year, just compiled by the section of financial and economic research, Treasury Department, show that the total of securities on the market which are wholly exempt from income tax has risen from \$18,587,000,000 at the end of December, 1927, to about \$19,683,000,000 at the close of 1928—an increase of \$1,096,000,000.

States, counties, cities and smaller local units, are borrowing money rapidly, the figures show, and are exempting such obligations from Federal taxes. The total of such wholly tax-exempt securities placed on the market up to the present by such groups totals \$15,544,000,000.

In non-technical language, the effect of such securities is to give the man possessing them exemption from the payment of income tax and surtax, on the interest of such securities; while his neighbor, whose interest may be derived from mortgage or Federal securities must pay the income taxes imposed by Washington.

Persia Revives
Claim to Islands
in Persian Gulf

Protest Against British Passports Rule Forwarded to League of Nations

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The Persian Government again asserts its claim to sovereignty over the Bahrain Islands in the Persian Gulf in a letter addressed to the British Minister at Teheran. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and circulated by him to all governments members of the League.

The Persian Foreign Minister, F. Pakravan, states in the letter that his government has learned that Persians going to Bahrain are required to have passports "as if Bahrain were situated outside Persia." Whereas previously they had only been required to have permits "enabling them to travel from one Persian port to another." This is spoken of as infringing the rights of Persia and a thinly veiled threat is made of Chamberlain's requirement against British subjects entering Persia.

Persia made a similar claim to these islands last August, in connection with a reference in the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, when Sir Austen Chamberlain's requirement of a passport for British subjects entering Persia was questioned by the British Government and successive Sheikhs for over a century recognizing the Sheik of Bahrain as an independent ruler under British protection.

MEXICO'S PEACE
SAID TO REST
WITH PRIESTS

Government Tells Clergy They Can End Trouble by Obeying Laws

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Acting Secretary of Interior Canales told Mexican Roman Catholics in a statement just published in Mexico City newspapers that the church authorities have it within their power to restore peace to Mexico.

It is merely necessary, he said, to comply with the constitutional regulations on religious subjects.

The statement is an answer to that given by the Rev. Monsignor Miguel de la Mora, bishop of San Luis Potosi, and spokesman for the Mexican episcopate, which denied participation and responsibility in recent Mexican bomb outrages. This responsibility had been alleged by President Portes Gil.

Clergy Continued Under Law
Secretary Canales said that the Roman Catholic clergy continued its work from 1919 to 1926 under the same constitution which is now in effect.

It finally suspended religious services in 1926 with enforcement of the legal regulations based on the constitutional provisions as a pretext. These legal regulations, he added, do not affect the religion itself and are similar to regulations the Roman Catholic clergy met in other countries without objection.

The statement says it is public knowledge there is an armed movement against the Government in the states of Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacan and that this movement, rightly or wrongly, has taken as a defense of the clergy against "so-called attacks on them."

Linked With Bombing
It is logical also, he said, to attribute the bombing of the Presidential train Feb. 10 to such a "defense."

Referring to that part of the Bishop's statement which said the Government's requirement of all priests inform the civil authorities of their addresses is humiliating, Señor Canales declared this to be untrue. The demand for addresses, he says, is merely a measure taken as a part of the investigation of a crime (apparently referring to the attack on the Presidential special Feb. 10).

Nobody, the secretary said, could offer serious reason to withhold his address when his conduct has been lawful.

The Government has already stated, he concludes, that provided the law is obeyed prelates and priests may exercise their ministries.

Mr. Televox Hears Call of Plane in Air
and Illuminates Field for Night Landing

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GERMANS WANT
SUBCOMMITTEE
NAMED AT PARIS

Request Inquiry on Present Trade Conditions Before Taking Up Annuities

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the chief German delegate on the experts' committee on reparations, has asked that a subcommittee be formed to examine details of the German situation before the plenary session attacks the main problem of annuities and the debt total.

There is a radical difference between the minimum Allied claims and the maximum amounts the Germans are ready to propose. Dr. Schacht felt it would be wiser within the intimacy of smaller groups to go more fully into such matters as the balance of payments to be made by Germany and the commercial position before facing the major issue.

The Germans have pointed out their foreign loans of some \$2,500,000,000 are costing them annually about \$250,000,000 so that this sum must be added to the present standard annuity of \$250,000,000 to obtain the total now being sent abroad each year. This is claimed to be far in excess of Germany's capacity to cover from its own pocket.

Germany is prepared, it is believed, to pay reparations annuity of approximately \$400,000,000 for 37 years. This, however, with the French view that if France must reimburse the allies for 62 years Germany should equally be held to payments for the same period.

Sir Josiah Stamp of England was appointed to confer with Dr. Schacht on the advisability of creating the sub-committee and present a plan of work.

Subcommittee of Experts
Seeks Plan of Procedure

PARIS (AP)—The subcommittee appointed by the reparations committee to find a method of procedure for the future work of the experts has just begun its work.

When the committee which consisted of Sir Josiah Stamp of Great Britain and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, reported, they said they had failed to find a mutually acceptable procedure. The full committee then appointed three more members and these five went into session to see what they could do.

The newly-appointed members were Prof. V. Parmentier of France, Prof. Suvitch of Italy and M. Gutt, of Belgium.

The procedure which the subcommittee was asked to determine was to enable both the debtor and creditors in the reparations account to submit an offer and put in claims that might form the groundwork of the main committee's further deliberations.

Lindbergh Hastens
Action on Air Bill

House Passes Measure on Mail Service Following Colonel's Talk With Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told House leaders of the need for air mail service to Central and South American countries and hardly was the Colonel's biplane out of sight on its way to New York before the Kelly bill embodying some of the bill's ideas was passed by the House.

The measure, introduced by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, would authorize the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts for the handling of air mail to and from Central and South American countries and insular possessions. At present there is no pay for American air lines carrying mail from those countries bound for the United States.

Colonel Lindbergh declared that, in his opinion, the airplane was the most feasible way of bringing modern transportation to isolated communities. He also stressed the need for an extension of the air mail service. "I believe that provisions should be made for the transportation of mail from these countries back to the United States and for their inclusion in its service at the earliest possible moment," he said.

In a conversation with Representative Furlow, Republican, Minnesota, former army officer, Colonel Lindbergh said that he believed a separate promotion list for aviator officers was needed, and said that the Air Service had already lost several of its best officers to commercial companies.

MR. AND MRS. HOOVER,
BRONZED AND HAPPY,
BACK IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Back from his month's vacation in Florida, President-elect Hoover reached Washington at 1:30 p. m. on Feb. 19.

Accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, he was met at the Union Station by Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and by George Akerson, his private secretary. Only very few persons were admitted to the station platform, but a crowd of about 200 had gathered in the station to welcome him. Mr. Hoover was applauded as he passed through the station.

Bronzed by the southern sun, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover posed for an instant for cameramen and movie operators before entering their automobile and proceeding to their S Street home.

BORAH AND REED DIG
INTO FUNDAMENTALS
OF LIQUOR QUESTION

Idaho Senator Appeals For Support of Dry Law While It Is Law—Missourian Calls It "Crime"

DRAMATIC SENATE DEBATE
DRAWS SHARP LINE ON ISSUE

Reed Argues Prohibition Causes Corruption and Asks State Control—Borah Declares It Would Only Multiply Problem 48 Times

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The two ablest orators of the United States Senate argued the issue of prohibition in a dramatic debate in the chamber and never before, perhaps, were the contentions of the wet and dry viewpoints so clearly defined.

In their persons, in their arguments, in the very style of oratory, the two men typified the whole controversy. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the dry, argued as he has ever insisted upon the rigid maintenance of the Constitution and its supporting law. The will of the majority, the inviolate integrity of the law, these were the bulwarks of his vigorous defense.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, the wet, demanded the repeal of the law, the enforcement of which he excoriated with characteristic invective. He proposed a return to what he described as "state control" of the liquor question.

Reed Calls Law "Obnoxious"
His was an attack against the invasion of "personal liberty." The law was "obnoxious," its enforcers he pictured as "snoopers and spies, sneaks and criminals." Repeal of the constitutional amendment, and particularly the Volstead Act, was his demand, with nothing definite or specific proposed in their place.

Mr. Borah admitted that fraud and corruption has grown up in prohibition enforcement. He declared that he was not definitely committed to either the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Law.

But against the liquor traffic he was committed and with its "evils and vices" as the basis of his argument he propounded a defense of the dry laws and their worth that made his oratory the most memorable of the present session of Congress.

Reed's attack upon prohibition was of a nature to make his form or where undertaken, Mr. Borah declared, has always been sabotaged by the liquor interests. He cited Canadian figures to show that in the neighboring Dominion governmental regulation is being fought and undermined by the liquor traffic.

Repeal Means Return to Saloon
Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Borah declared, can only mean one thing—return of the saloon. That is what the liquor interests want, he said. In all the years of attack upon prohibition never have they proposed any acceptable substitute, he declared.

There is no prohibition that is acceptable to the liquor traffic, Mr. Borah said, and for the same reason, he held, the only prohibition that will prohibit is complete prohibition. "The Senator from Missouri, nor I, will never see the day when the Eighteenth Amendment is out of the United States Constitution," Mr. Borah said. "In the meantime, using our influence, moral leadership and public duty as Senators and citizens, let us see that it is enforced so far as it is possible for human ingenuity to do it."

To this call neither Mr. Reed nor any other wet protagonist had anything to say. The Senate, however, made ready to respond—by voting approval to the Jones bill increasing the maximum penalties for violation of the prohibition laws from \$1000 to \$10,000 and from three to five years.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prohibition is not a problem of 10 days or 10 years, Senator Borah said, in his reply to Senator Reed. "Possibly we cannot prevent the use of alcohol entirely, but shall we surrender or shall we fight?" He answered, "Fight."

He said state control would multiply the problems of national prohibition 48 times. Later in the day Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, called attention to a statement given out by Mr. Reed at Houston at the time when the Missouri was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"The same Senator," Mr. Caraway declared, "who has for the last two days been denouncing hypocrisy gave out an interview at Houston in which he himself offered to lead the dregs to victory."

The floor was crowded with House members who had deserted their side of the Capitol.

At this point Mr. Reed informed the Senate he was leaving when he threatened to make public the names of men who "vote dry and drink wet." He assured his colleagues with a smile, that "I would not violate the confidence of my friends or the hospitality of my neighbors by ever telling anything about them when they were merely trying to get a bit of sunshine out of life."

Reed Attacks Use of Force
And then the Missouriian attacked the prohibition law with sarcasm; accused the Anti-Saloon League of substituting the doctrine of force for that of reason; declared that the "great races" had been addicted to use of stimulants; denounced corruption in government as an outgrowth of the liquor law and finally pleaded for state control.

Mr. Borah agreed with his colleague in denunciation of those who vote for the prohibition law and "live in violation of the law"; he denied, though, that this law was the "crime of

Village of Many Syllables
Pronounced as "Llanfair"

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Sir Robert Thomas, Liberal Member from Anglesea, has called attention in the House of Commons to the remarkable fact that a village with the highly polysyllabic name of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogoch-ygwyn-yllan-y-dor-yddog, is pronounced Llanfair. Although it takes two lines of type to spell, it is to have an English postmaster. Inconvenience, Sir Robert said, had arisen because some villagers could speak no English, and the postmaster, it is reported, knows no Welsh.

crimes"; he insisted that the liquor interests were seeking to break down this law as they have "every other law aimed at controlling liquor," and he belittled the argument for state control, declaring it had been tested and had failed.

The bill of Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, to increase the penalties for violation of the dry law was the vehicle that served to bring the discussion before the Senate.

Answering Mr. Reed's contention that the dry law was a crime against the people, Mr. Borah declared: "The people of the United States may have erred in their judgment—time and experience alone will demonstrate that fact, but it was not a crime."

Struggle With Liquor Evil
"The people of the United States," he continued, "were in sincerely struggling with that which was deemed to be one of the great evils of modern civilization. The object was an exalted one; the purpose embodied something of the ideal—possibly in the end it was impracticable."

"No, it was not a crime to undertake to control and bring under the direction of law and under the domination of civilization that which would undermine and destroy civilization."

"We may not have found the right remedy; I do not know. The fight against the liquor traffic is not for 10 days or 10 years; it is an eternal fight, and only from step by step and from progressive action can we ultimately determine how we shall deal with it."

"But this much I will venture to say—the Eighteenth Amendment will stand in our Constitution as the moral force of the United States decide that there is something better presented to control the liquor question."

"No one need argue with me as to his right to argue the repeal; while not committed against this change, as I have stated, I am committed to its enforcement in every reasonable, practical way so long as it is a part of the Constitution of the United States. That presents a question much superior to my mind to the question of wet or dry, of liquor or no liquor, important and vital as it is."

More Vital Question
"The question of enforcing it while it stands, of massing and crystallizing and organizing the moral sentiment of the country and the legal forces of the country to maintain your Constitution presents a question infinitely more important to me than the question of liquor or no liquor. That involves the existence of our Government, the preservation of the principles upon which we build, the hope of the future."

"Law," Mr. Reed contended, "has been the instrument of tyrants and the weapon of brutes since time began."

"Law, what sir, is law? It is, and I speak now of proper laws, it is something that springs from custom and is adopted by general consent."

"But it must be more than that; it must be founded upon justice; it must express equity and right; it must be humane in its operations."

"It must be something that commends itself to the spirit to be a proper law, the soul of mankind. An improper law, an unjust law, a cruel law must be as much crime as the act of an individual who assassinates in the dark."

"Law," it is urged that we may pass any kind of law. Such was not the theory of the founders of this Republic."

"They declared that all just laws derive their power from the consent of the governed. They declared against cruel and unusual penalties; they set down civil authority of government itself. They created checks and balances in order to preserve the natural liberties of man."

"Inalienable Rights"
"They asserted that they unfurled the battle flags of the revolution that all men were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that all just governments were established to preserve these inalienable rights."

"Law! Some people seem to think that if you can have a legislative body pass an atrocious law and fix a cruel punishment that that is the end of the matter, and that it is perfectly proper to enact such a law if you can gather the votes to pass it. Why, sir, the Saviour of mankind was crucified according to the Roman law and according to the Jewish law."

"I repeat now what I think I once before said in this presence, that

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Filene's
BOSTON

Freshen up a tired ensemble
with a new colorful blouse; change the outlook of your new ensemble with different blouses! . . . \$6.95

Blouses and fashion are synonymous right now. If you take our advice, you'll buy two or three while these are on sale, Wednesday, at \$6.95.

These come in the new shades—Chartreuse, strawberry, peach, vanilla beige, soft French blue, plenty of eggshell and white.

The styles—a soft dressmaker's look about them—a nicety of detail that makes them dainty, and a fine quality silk crepe. Both the women's and misses' have tie or bow styles and there is also the youthful collarless styles for misses only.

SIZES 11 TO 18, MISSES—FOURTH FLOOR
SIZES 36 TO 48, WOMEN'S—FIFTH FLOOR

cerned, so long as it is written in the Constitution of the United States that the sale of intoxicating liquors is injurious to the public welfare, and that it embodies the policy of the people, I propose in every way that is reasonable and fair to undertake to maintain that Constitution. Let us all combine in that effort."

Mr. Reed's Conclusion
In his conclusion, Mr. Reed declared: "Let us then repeal this law and let us then discharge the snipers and the spies, the sneaks and the criminals who have been employed with our money to haunt our doors, to break open the windows of our habitations, to murder our people upon the streets."

"Let us discharge them, and as they go let us say that in this country, under this flag, a system of spies and espionage is a foreign and an abominable thing, and that it shall be utterly wiped out of this Republic."

"Let us bring this business wherever it is conducted or how it is conducted, into the open where it can be carried on either by officers of the law or by men who are not criminals the moment they embark on it."

"Let us put it in the sunlight where it may be seen. Let us fix it so that the man who buys it, the open takes the responsibility before his neighbors and his friends."

"Let us go back to the old principles and old doctrines of the sovereignty of the states and the rights of the American citizen to regulate his own life and control his own walks."

Rail Lines Lend Friendly Aid in Enforcing Dry Law

Ask Employees to Discourage Drinking on Trains and Appeal to Passengers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Eastern railroads are co-operating in the enforcement of the Volstead Act, so far as they consistently can, it has just become known here following a conference between traffic officials of the railroads and Maurice E. Campbell, federal prohibition director for New York, with a view of curbing the drinking on certain trains.

The railroads do not feel that they can definitely police the situation to the extent of telling their patrons what they can or cannot do, but the several lines, recognizing the legitimate objections of a large number of their passengers to the action of the few, have issued a notice to employees to discourage drinking. The notice by the New York Central Lines says:

"The use of intoxicating liquors on trains and in dining and club cars has become a matter of complaint. You are instructed to discourage such use by all courteous means in your power."

Another exhibit shows the footprints of a Roman dog, which frisked over the newly made tiling before dry 2000 years ago, also the footprints of an indignant workman who chased the dog away.

SPAIN TO DISBAND ARTILLERY CORPS
HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier (AP)—Reports have been received here that King Alfonso will sign a decree dissolving certain artillery corps believed to be disaffected.

The Spanish artillery corps has long been the center of disaffection against the Government. The recent revolt, which was quickly ended, started in the artillery corps at Ciudad Real.

CHINA LIFTS EMBARGO ON IMPORT OF RADIOS
NANKING (AP)—The Nationalist Government has announced the lifting of the embargo on imports of radios, parts and accessories which will be permitted in the future without restriction upon payment of the specified tariffs.

The embargo, placed by the Peking Government 10 years ago, has retarded radio development in China, which the Nationalist Government now aims to speed up.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ANTI-SEMITISM WAVE
MOSCOW (AP)—The official Communist organ, Pravda, discusses editorially.

New York Plan to Ask Repeat Is Defeated
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly by viva voce vote has just defeated an attempt to ask Congress to repeal the Volstead Act. The attempt was made by minority leader Maurice Bloch, of New York, in seeking to attach a rider to a resolution which was adopted asking Congress for upward revision of the tariff.

In the debate on the rider Mr. Bloch mentioned that Mr. Hoover had called prohibition a noble experiment. Republican leaders replied that Mr. Hoover tends to be a survey of prohibition by a commission and any action by the State of New York for repeal is improper. The Sargent resolution urging upward tariff revision was unanimously adopted.

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CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Will See Inauguration
JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Twenty Confederate veterans from the State Home for Old Soldiers at Beauvoir will go to Washington for the inauguration of Gov. T. G. Bilbo and his official staff.

The Illinois Central and the Southern Railways have agreed to transport the veterans to the capital and back free. The old soldiers will attend the inauguration to "show the new President that they desire to do away with sectional feelings and the Mason-Dixon Line."

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PRESIDENT ADDS \$2,500,000 ITEM TO DRY LAW FUND

Will Be Substituted for \$24,000,000 Asked in Harris Resolution

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has drawn up for submission to Congress a supplemental budget estimate recommending that an additional \$2,427,514 be appropriated for prohibition enforcement in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

It was explained at the White House that assurance had been given that proponents of the \$24,000,000 amendment for prohibition enforcement which was attached to the first deficiency bill would be satisfied with the sum recommended by Mr. Coolidge.

The item of \$2,427,514 for dry law enforcement was placed in the deficiency appropriation bill at the instance of Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia. The House declined to accept it and since then the bill has been tied up awaiting Senate reconsideration.

Recently the Treasury informed the House Appropriations Committee that it could use \$2,500,000 more immediately to strengthen enforcement by the Prohibition Customs Service.

Mr. Coolidge recommended the supplemental appropriation after conferences with members of the House and Senate, the treasury department and the budget bureau. His callers thought it best to deal in this way with the situation brought on by the \$24,000,000 amendment.

Mr. Coolidge was of the opinion that he had recommended appropriations covering all amounts it would be advantageous to spend, but was willing to be guided by the judgment of those with whom he conferred.

Airman Locates Druid Remains
Marks of Older Stonehenge Discovered by Camera in South Britain

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Another and older Stonehenge, famous Druidical group of monoliths on Salisbury Plain, was among the discoveries brought to the notice of the archaeological exhibition opened at University College here.

This has been found by aerial photography at Avebury, near Durrington, Wiltshire.

The circular bank and ditch, when viewed from the air, proved to have spots in it. Subsequent excavation showed these spots to be filled up holes, which once held timber uprights, also ancient pottery unlike any hitherto found in Britain. Other finds enabled the picture to be completed, which now shows what is claimed to be a "prototype" forerunner of Stonehenge.

Another exhibit shows the footprints of a Roman dog, which frisked over the newly made tiling before dry 2000 years ago, also the footprints of an indignant workman who chased the dog away.

MILWAUKEE MAYOR HAILS GERMAN LABOR
HAMBURG—Daniel Hoan, the Mayor of Milwaukee, and Mr. Corcoran, president of the Milwaukee Municipal Council, head a party of guests of the Hamburg-American Line to be present at the launching of the motorship Milwaukee. The Americans are making a quick trip on the Continent, visiting Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Saxony, Switzerland and Poland.

On his arrival Mr. Hoan assured the German reporters that German immigrants still have every opportunity of success in America, and that trained handworkers are cordially welcome.

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JENNEY MFG. CO.—EST. 1912

torially recent incidents indicating a new wave of anti-Semitism in some parts of the Soviet Union.

The editorial, in part, says: "The fight on anti-Semitism will be mightily supported by the conscientious proletarian masses. Anti-Semitic outrages in certain factories have called forth the workers' angry protests. The working masses instinctively sense class danger from anti-Semitism and they must be helped in the organized and planned fight against the disgusting old régime and anti-Soviet belchings from the backward elements of Sovietland's proletarian strongholds."

Study of Chinese Called Essential in Broad Culture

Oriental Research in America Advocated by Learned Societies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—American universities are urged to include the language, literature and civilization of China as part of the regular curriculum, in a statement just issued by the American Council of Learned Societies through its assistant secretary, Mortimer Graves.

Simultaneously the council announced that it will launch a number of specific projects looking toward the promotion of Chinese cultural influence in this country. These will include construction of bibliographies, surveys of Chinese literature, a catalogue of Far Eastern manuscripts in the United States and establishment of a series of monographs on Chinese subjects.

In making the announcement, Mr. Graves declared that the next decade will see a marked increase in popular interest in Chinese studies.

He commented on the restricted opportunities of students in this country for pursuing Chinese studies, and declared that "only in three or four institutions of higher learning is it possible to secure even elementary instruction in Chinese language and literature."

In 1929, the largest publishing house in the world is located not in New York, or London, or Paris, or Berlin, but in Shanghai," he continued.

"And little of the literature produced is ephemeral. The Chinese penchant is toward history, topography, philosophy, poetry and commentary on the classics. All are saturated with a serenity and a beauty of tone that might well be emulated by more sophisticated literature."

Berthold Laufer, curator of the anthropological section of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, chairman of the committee which will carry out the program, and which includes other eminent American authorities in the field of Chinese learning.

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VATICAN CITY'S AREA LIMITED BY ACT OF POPE

Recreation Field Left Out to Avoid Jurisdiction Over Numerous "Subjects"

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius, it was learned at the last moment of approving the Italo-Vatican Treaty draft, cut out with a stroke of his red pencil that part of the land on the left of the Vatican territory looking toward St. Peter's, which would have included the "Holy Office" and the Oratory of St. Peter. The latter is a recreation ground maintained by the Knights of Columbus of the United States.

The pontiff explained that if he had accepted these tracts he would have acquired a number of "subjects" and he wished to do everything possible to avoid that status. He reiterated that he had not been inspired by any desire for territory or purely temporal power in making the treaty.

Had he accepted the two pieces of land, he would have had to allow there many families, including numerous children, from around the Vatican. There would have been several hundred such persons in all. In the oratory there would have been children belonging to families of perhaps different political opinions.

The new Vatican boundary is limited by the arches leading into the square of St. Peter's to the most valuable property adjoining it. On the left side as one goes up to the Vatican garden there is a triangular plot there which would be highly suitable for building purposes.

Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, explained that this triangle would be adequate for several embassies and legations which might be constructed so as to be entirely apart from the Vatican proper.

It is also learned in Vatican circles that opposition to the "principles of Rotary" has been drawn by the Roman Catholic Church authorities.

BRITISH MINERS WORK THREE SHIFTS DAILY

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Working round the clock by three shifts daily at Cardiff, Penarth and other South Wales ports was decided upon at a conference between the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of the "trimmers" and "clippers." The arrangement, which is for one week in the first instance, is to speed up the coal loading, now in arrears owing to the abnormal weather.

Eighty-nine vessels are awaiting berths at the various docks. This is connected with a remarkable revival of demand for coal, which has suddenly sprung up, and has already enabled 10,000 out of 250,000 unemployed miners to be sent back to work.

CZECH-GERMAN PACT HAS BEEN CONCLUDED
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Germany and Czechoslovakia have concluded an agreement whereby Czechoslovakia is given free use of the German ports of Hamburg and Stettin. This agreement was provided for under Articles 163 and 284 of the Treaty of Versailles.

BRITAIN DENIES TAKING PATHANS TO BOMBAY

BY WIRELESS
LONDON—Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Earl

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Winterton, Undersecretary for India, stated that a telegram which had been received stated that conditions in Bombay were approaching normal on Feb. 15. He denied there was any question of the Government having imported or assisted in importing anyone to take the place of the strikers.

Pathans were perfectly entitled to take such work as was offered to them. He had inquired whether there was any truth in the statement that they had acted in any way aggressively. He was assured this was not so. When the Pathans commenced work, they were stoned by strikers.

Speakers Stress Peace Progress at Nansen Dinner

Famous Explorer Outlines the Miseries of War as He Found Them

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Efforts which peace agencies and individuals are making to render another great war impossible, and disastrous consequences to civilization should their efforts prove unavailing, were stressed at a testimonial dinner just given here to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, by the Universal Religious Peace Conference. About 500 persons attended the dinner, and letters of congratulation to Dr. Nansen were read from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States; Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Col. Edward M. House and John W. Davis.

Speakers were George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General; Dr. Nansen, Dr. William P. Merz, president of the Church Peace Union, which is sponsoring the Universal Religious Peace Conference to be held in Geneva in 1930; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Marcus M. Marks.

A bronze plaque by the French medalist, Ovide Yencense, was presented to Dr. Nansen by Mr. Marks on behalf of the Church Peace Union.

Mr. Wickersham declared that "the whole debate over the cruiser bill and its enactment into law demonstrates that the approval of the Pact of Paris was but lip service to the cause of peace, and did not embody a conviction to renounce war."

"So," he continued, "it is high time the spiritual forces of humanity united in a determined opposition to the warlike spirit which finds expression in the councils of the great democracy of the modern world."

Dr. Nansen sketched a word picture of the horrors of war and its aftermath, taken from his own experience during his eight years' work for prisoners of war and Greek and Armenian refugees.

"All this incredible suffering and misery are due directly or indirectly to war," he continued. "This is why I am so ardently, so passionately against war, with its shamefulness, its absurdity and its criminal folly. We need have no war unless we wish."

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
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PRAIRIE WEALTH IN CANADA GIVEN TO PROVINCES

Old-Time Issue Settled by
Handing Over of Natural
Resources

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—Transference of the natural resources of the three prairie provinces from dominion to provincial control, a question that has been coming before Parliament for many years without apparent approach to settlement, found unanimous support at last in the form of a resolution moved by John W. Edwards, Conservative, to the effect that it was in the best interests of confederation and western Canada that these provinces should be granted their natural resources free from restrictions.

Although in the course of the debate many Opposition members took the Government to task for its delay in this matter, Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, laid the blame upon the provinces themselves, which up to the present had preferred the receipt of the large Government subsidies that were granted in lieu of the resources. The former could not see that these provinces had suffered in any way under the present arrangement, and he was willing to see the transference made so long as it did not interfere with provincial autonomy or conflict with the act of confederation.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Government estimates for the fiscal year 1929-1930, as tabled in the House of Commons by F. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, total \$291,500,000, being an increase of \$600,000 over the previous year. The greatest increases are in pensions, which call for over \$43,000,000; agriculture, requiring \$3,400,000; national defense, \$29,000,000; and post office, \$24,000,000. The interest on public debt including sinking funds, has been reduced by \$3,500,000; labor calls for only \$382,000, or more than \$1,000,000 less than last year and soldier settlement, mines, railways, and canals and Dominion lands and parks all show a reduction in required expenditure.

While the estimates disclose only what was expected, there are some items of particular interest, including \$1,500,000 for the new Confederation Building at Ottawa, \$750,000 for the national research laboratory, \$1,500,000 for the lower lakes terminal at Prescott on the St. Lawrence, \$750,000 for a national monument on Connaught Place, Ottawa. Provision for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals is the same as before, namely, \$5,500,000, while the amount required for the Welland ship canal is reduced by \$3,800,000.

Teachers Show Dull Education Not Necessary

(Continued from Page 1)

children full of information parceled out in compartments by "subjects" and outlined and examined from above by the colleges, look to such a clearing house as the Progressive Education Association for help in gaining workable ideas to vitalize secondary school activity.

Problem of Secondary Schools
The "dilemma" of the secondary school when discussed by the educators meeting in St. Louis, is a subject that brings up searching questions. Has the secondary school pupil as much right as an adult to a vivid purpose in what he does? How can we develop the spirit of investigation in the high school pupil?

This being an age of parent partnership with the schools—incidentally felt to be one of the surest proofs that education is on a sound basis and boundedly successful—there is a subject of parent co-operation before all educators. The St. Louis group is concerned in examining ways in which parents have worked hand-in-hand with teachers and children to do such things as repair a home, a united community having a common purpose.

The forum method of handling ideas is the means of presentation employed by the Progressives. The annual convention is merely a combined faculty and parent meeting on a large scale.

This conference marks the association's tenth year of active work as an organization. Formed in 1918 by a little group of teachers and parents interested in the ideas it expresses, it has, from the first, been backed by such eminent educators as Charles W. Eliot and Dr. John Dewey. It has consistently served as an active link between isolated schools which individually are committed to making the educational process a joyous, constructive experience for the child.

Points Way to New Methods
The Progressive Education Association is "a great co-operative endeavor, enlisting the work and interest of a large number of people, lay as well as professional," says Stanwood Cobb, its president.

"The association has, in the first decade of its existence," Mr. Cobb continues, "succeeded in becoming the clearing house for the new education movement in this country, as the organized expression of certain evolutionary forces working in education and in the adult attitude toward the child."

The conference in St. Louis is combined with school visiting in the

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local private and public schools. Exhibits of school work illustrating progressive methods being applied in schools throughout the United States are a feature of the three-day forum. The members of the conference were welcomed to St. Louis by Mrs. Elias Michael, of the St. Louis Board of Education, while the key to problems before the convention was in the hands of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, professor of philosophy and director of the experimental college at the University of Wisconsin.

Taylor Abandons His Second Opera as Too 'Thoughty'

Hopes Third Attempt Will
Succeed in Dramatizing
a Novel Musically

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After two years of work, the second American opera, the libretto of which was based on a novel and which the Metropolitan Opera Company commissioned Deems Taylor to write following the production of "The King's Henchman" in 1927, has been laid aside, the composer has just announced, "not because I got stuck with too much thought." Meanwhile, Mr. Taylor has begun work on a third opera.

The abandoned work was to be a "fantastic tragedy," Mr. Taylor said, "but after I had put six months into the book of words and a year and a half into composing the music, I found I had a situation dominated by thought instead of emotion."

Drama That Is Music
"An opera libretto is a particularly narrow form of dramatic construction in which the music accomplishes the emotional elaboration," he continued. "You can't have too much thought. It goes by emotion, and if the emotions develop a situation where you think your way out, it is fatal. That is to say, unless you give the music over to the drama, it is music, they won't go, and I don't blame them."

Mr. Taylor withheld the name of the novel which motivated the attempted work, because "if effective music ever does come from music, I don't want people saying, 'Oh yes, that's the one he threw away once.'"

Plot Blotted Out Emotions
"I fell in love with the intellectual contents of the book as I worked over it," he said. "The plot disposed of the emotional situation so satisfactorily that it disposed of the emo-

tion also for me, and I could not make them effective dramatically in music. I could not think myself back to the unsettled emotions. Every effort I made to do it merely put more thought into the work."

Mr. Taylor said that his new opera also is based on a novel.

"I don't know just when I began to look the other way," he added. "I heard a few weeks ago of a fine plot in a novel and I have started all over again with an entirely new subject."

The author of the book is collaborating with Mr. Taylor on the libretto. Asked if he was well known, the composer replied, "He will be."

The setting and time of the new work "is here, and now," he said.

While the Government appears to foresee a maximum potential tonnage of only 1,136,441,780 annually, waterway advocates anticipate 2,587,166,000 ton-miles.

The latter disagreement apparently results from a different conception of the effective hinterland from which the potential commerce would be drawn. While the Government seems to have found this territory easily defined from a geographical standpoint, the proponent engineers ask that the limits of the region be determined by wholly economic considerations, according to the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission and terms of the Denison Act.

The waterway engineers insist the nine-foot depth will effect important economies in barge operation not possible on a six-foot stream. The Government is reported to figure a 22 per cent saving in fuel consumption and 60 per cent decrease in labor costs. The proponent engineers disagree with the first figure but accept the latter.

Back-Yard-to-Ocean Savings
Through service from the farmers' back yards to the terminals at New Orleans where ocean liners will pick up the Northwest's goods for foreign and domestic ports is where the great economies will be made, according to the deeper river advocates.

An adequate fleet for a standardized nine-foot channel between Twin Cities and the Gulf would cost more than \$46,000,000, their engineers estimate, using experience of the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Service as their guide. This line, they figure, would earn over 12 per cent on the investment.

Such potential earnings, however, cannot be seen if the upper river is to remain only six feet deep. A barge line operating over the six-foot channel, with transfer at St. Louis,

The Radio Commission has received a communication from the secretary of the League of Nations through the State Department announcing plans of the League to conduct short wave broadcast tests in March to the United States, South America, Japan and Australia.

The trials will be resumption of an effort of the League made in May and June of last year to broadcast speeches which were considered of general interest to the world.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL BANDS NOT TO ARM

VIENNA (AP)—Leaders of the rival political organizations Heimwehr and Schutzbund, have agreed not to arm their followers for the demonstration to be held here next Sunday, and to limit the number of participants on each side to 8000. They declined, however, to give any further guarantees that peace would be maintained.

The Government decided to place field cannon, machine guns and a battalion of soldiers outside each projected demonstration place. Mobilization has begun of the 100,000 men in the combined army, gendarmes and police.

TROOPS GUARD GATES TO PEIPING LEGATIONS

PEIPING, China (AP)—Extra American marine guards were called out for duty in the fortress-like legation quarter, where the Chinese policemen have gone on strike. The police, who are employed by the international settlement administrative council, have made various demands including a wage increase.

The American marines went on guard over the four gates of the quarter near the American minister's house. The other gates were guarded by British, French, Japanese and Italians.

TRADE ENVOY APPOINTED
MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—R. A. Haynes, a business man of Adelaide, has been appointed Australian Trade Commissioner to Canada. His salary will be about \$15,000 and his quarters will be in Toronto.

The House refused to pass a Senate bill for another survey of the Columbia River basin under procedure requiring a two-thirds vote.

The House Judiciary Committee decided to create a special subcommittee to investigate the charges against Federal Judge Winslow of New York.

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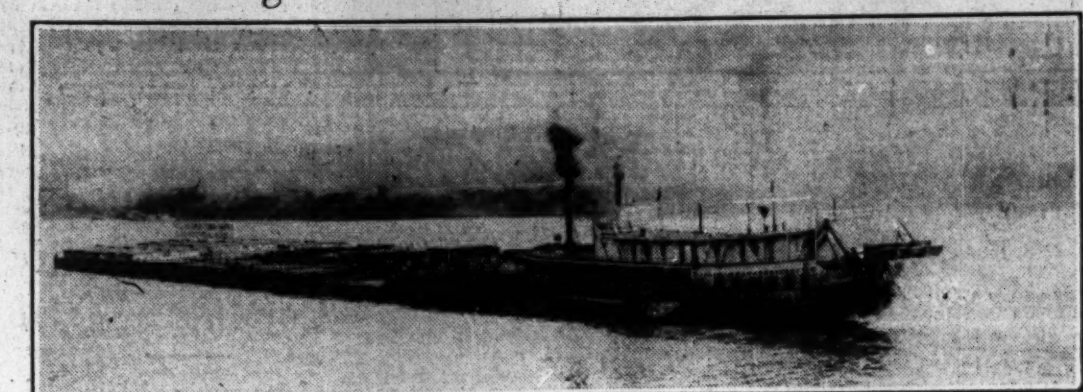
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Pittsburgh Steel Takes All-Water Route to St. Paul



The Old Stern-Wheeler Comes into Its Own Again on the Mississippi. This One is Heading Its Flock of Barges Down the Ohio and up the Mississippi—From Pennsylvania to Minnesota.

Vast Commerce Awaits Deeper River Outlet

(Continued from Page 1)

Valley Association, and this is understood to be several million dollars lower than the army engineers' figure.

Potential Traffic Debated
Similarly there is wide discrepancy as to the potential volume of commerce that would use the river barges and in the savings per ton on freight movements over the deepened route. The Government so far has been able to figure savings of only 0.64 mile per ton mile, it is said, as against the shippers' claim of 3 miles.

While the Government appears to foresee a maximum potential tonnage of only 1,136,441,780 annually, waterway advocates anticipate 2,587,166,000 ton-miles.

The latter disagreement apparently results from a different conception of the effective hinterland from which the potential commerce would be drawn. While the Government seems to have found this territory easily defined from a geographical standpoint, the proponent engineers ask that the limits of the region be determined by wholly economic considerations, according to the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission and terms of the Denison Act.

The waterway engineers insist the nine-foot depth will effect important economies in barge operation not possible on a six-foot stream. The Government is reported to figure a 22 per cent saving in fuel consumption and 60 per cent decrease in labor costs. The proponent engineers disagree with the first figure but accept the latter.

Back-Yard-to-Ocean Savings
Through service from the farmers' back yards to the terminals at New Orleans where ocean liners will pick up the Northwest's goods for foreign and domestic ports is where the great economies will be made, according to the deeper river advocates.

An adequate fleet for a standardized nine-foot channel between Twin Cities and the Gulf would cost more than \$46,000,000, their engineers estimate, using experience of the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Service as their guide. This line, they figure, would earn over 12 per cent on the investment.

Such potential earnings, however, cannot be seen if the upper river is to remain only six feet deep. A barge line operating over the six-foot channel, with transfer at St. Louis,

The Radio Commission has received a communication from the secretary of the League of Nations through the State Department announcing plans of the League to conduct short wave broadcast tests in March to the United States, South America, Japan and Australia.

The trials will be resumption of an effort of the League made in May and June of last year to broadcast speeches which were considered of general interest to the world.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL BANDS NOT TO ARM

VIENNA (AP)—Leaders of the rival political organizations Heimwehr and Schutzbund, have agreed not to arm their followers for the demonstration to be held here next Sunday, and to limit the number of participants on each side to 8000. They declined, however, to give any further guarantees that peace would be maintained.

The Government decided to place field cannon, machine guns and a battalion of soldiers outside each projected demonstration place. Mobilization has begun of the 100,000 men in the combined army, gendarmes and police.

TROOPS GUARD GATES TO PEIPING LEGATIONS

PEIPING, China (AP)—Extra American marine guards were called out for duty in the fortress-like legation quarter, where the Chinese policemen have gone on strike. The police, who are employed by the international settlement administrative council, have made various demands including a wage increase.

The American marines went on guard over the four gates of the quarter near the American minister's house. The other gates were guarded by British, French, Japanese and Italians.

TRADE ENVOY APPOINTED
MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—R. A. Haynes, a business man of Adelaide, has been appointed Australian Trade Commissioner to Canada. His salary will be about \$15,000 and his quarters will be in Toronto.

The House refused to pass a Senate bill for another survey of the Columbia River basin under procedure requiring a two-thirds vote.

The House Judiciary Committee decided to create a special subcommittee to investigate the charges against Federal Judge Winslow of New York.

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would represent a capital investment of more than \$60,000,000, it is calculated, and would not earn more than 3 per cent on the investment.

And while the engineering argument goes on, there seems to be confidence up and down the river that the mighty stream is destined at no distant date to be of greater practical service to the region's commerce, even to the extent of entirely changing existing routes of trade through the great Midwest.

Railroads which years ago acted as feeders to the river vessels are again foreseen carrying goods to the barge terminals on a new major trade artery as the joint river-rail route becomes generally operative.

Utilities Inquiry Issue Is Reopened

Court to Say Whether Electric Bond & Share Company Must Show Books

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The hearing of the case of the Federal Trade Commission against the Electric Bond & Share Company, to determine whether the commission can compel the company to produce its operating expense ledgers for the purpose of completing the investigation of public utility concerns ordered by the Senate last year, has just opened in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York before Judge John C. Knox.

The Federal Trade Commission was represented by its chief counsel, Robert E. Healy of Washington, and John W. Davis, of the Electric Bond & Share Company's counsel, represented the defense.

The chief issue is whether the Electric Bond & Share Company, a New York holding company having 150 subsidiary operating companies in 22 states, is itself engaged in interstate commerce and consequently subject to the demands of the Federal Trade Board.

This is the first concern to be brought into court by the commission in this investigation, and the decision, it is held in legal and business circles here, will be of great importance, as it will not only define more clearly what is and what is not interstate commerce, but will define the limits of the commission's power in such investigations.

ZEPPELIN FLIGHT NOT OPPOSED BY BRITISH

LONDON (AP)—Reports in the German press that British opposition

had led to abandonment of a flight of the dirigible, Graf Zeppelin over Egypt were met in official British quarters by the statement that no application had been made for a Zeppelin flight over

PRINCE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL AT BRITISH FAIR

Rectifying of Faults Necessary, He Declares—Prime Minister Also Speaks

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, speaking at the Mansion House banquet inaugurating the British Industries Fair dealt frankly with the subjects of British trade and world peace. "No more uncompromising speech to a business gathering ever fell from the lips of a royal speaker," says the Daily News. There was "something utterly wrong," said the Prince when distant British communities, as he had found for himself, wanted to buy British goods but could not because they were not suitable or practicable. The "boss" himself, he declared, should go out and do business for himself and his firm. "No good can come to us by only patting ourselves on the back," he admonished, "and we shall celebrate our success only when we have seen and rectified our own faults."

Canadian Participation
Mr. Baldwin, referring to Canada's participation in the fair, said that it was hoped that all the dominions would follow her example. The Commonwealth of Nations implied the well-being of the common people. He believed that commonwealth existed. "That well-being," he said, "that loyalty to one another, that readiness to discuss, to negotiate, to settle differences by agreement—that is the lesson which the world needs today more than any other. The significance of the British Commonwealth of Nations does not lie in the fact of so much of the map being painted red. It lies in this—and if it were to perish tomorrow it would be remembered for this—that over this vast expanse of the world where the British crown is supreme, among the hundreds of races and tongues, there is peace and no one dare break it."

Preventing a Fight
"In the streets of London if two men start fighting, a policeman comes up. He does not ask which is right and which is wrong. He just says 'Move on, none of that here.' If anyone in this vast expanse wants to fight he is pretty quickly moved on, and I hope the day will come in the world when if two nations want to fight there will be some power that will say 'Move on, none of that here.' That has come about largely because it is an offense to the average man who is a unit in the mass that makes up that British Commonwealth of Nations. The discoveries of natural science which have eventually annihilated time and space allow people to be swayed rapidly, in a way impossible in older times."

a flickering flame might be blown up into a blaze before they had time to know what had happened. One buttress against that lay in international trade and in the knowledge that each and every trader must have if they are to succeed in their business.

Stable Conditions Essential
"A great ally to trade in keeping the peace of the world would be the daily broadcasting between nations, when it was so perfected and so cheapened that it might be possible for everyone to listen to the radios of all the foreign countries of the world."

Parole Plea Vain for Bootleggers, Bushnell Asserts

Politicians Who Intercede for Them Will Be Exposed, Prosecutor Says

Convicted bootleggers will get no paroles at the hand of Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney for Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and politicians who seek paroles for them will get publicity instead, Mr. Bushnell has announced.

Attempts by "politicians of all varieties, positions and parties" to obtain assent to the release of liquor sellers given long sentences in the prosecutions which broke up the alcohol traffic in the Brick Bottom section of Somerville supplied the occasion for Mr. Bushnell's declaration. Defendants in this type of case know what they are doing, are willing to take the risk, and ought to be willing to take the punishment, he said. He pointed out that the parole law is an old one largely superseded by the probation method which avoids all sentences except in cases where the facts require them.

Yet after any attempt to teach these bootleggers that they are going to be punished, politicians descend upon us in hordes," he continued. "In the future I will make public the name of any politician seeking to aid the bootleggers in this manner."

James F. Ramsay, chief probation officer of the Middlesex Superior Court, applauded the district attorney's statement, saying 25 parole applications for bootleggers have been filed in his office in the last 10 days, nearly every one accompanied by attempted interference on the part of some politician.

AVIATION

Britain Seeks Speed Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONCENTRATED attack upon the world's records will be made this year by Britain's "speed kings," on air, land and sea. As a matter of fact, the fastest airplane flight and the fastest automobile race have both been performed by Britishers, although, for technical reasons, they are not listed as "best ever."

Flight-Lieut. d'Arcy Greig, it may be recalled, registered 319½ miles per hour, flying over the Solent, last year. The rules of the body that adjudicates in international aviation decrees, however, that no speed shall be accepted as a record unless it represents an improvement by at least five miles an hour upon the previous fastest, and so Greig's figure did not supersede the 318½ miles per hour credited to Major de Bernhardt of Italy.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, who will attempt to beat all records in South Africa shortly, has accomplished the fastest journey made by a human being on land in his fastest car, Blue Bird, he attained 214½ miles per hour, downwind, at Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1928; but his mean time over the stipulated two-way course was slightly slower than that of Ray Keach, who accordingly captured the honor for the United States. To America belongs also the prize for the fastest powerboat journey ever made—at 92 miles per hour by Ray Wood in Miss America VII—while Great Britain can claim the best with a flying start, on a motorcycle. This is 124.6 miles per hour, by O. M. Baldwin, over a one-mile course at the Montlhéry speedway, near Paris, last year.

Britain's attack on the air speed figure will coincide with the Schneider Trophy competition, Sept. 6 and 7, for which the United States has entered one machine, and France, Italy and Britain the full complement of three each. The bronze object d'art for which these six-mile-a-minute flying boats will battle—in itself of small intrinsic value—was won by Great Britain at Venice in 1927, when Flight-Lieut. S. N. Webster, fitted tightly into a Supermarine-Nipper 55 monoplane, without gauges or other instruments to perturb him by the course of the faulty functioning, hurtled through the air at 231.7 miles per hour. For the defense of the trophy, Great Britain, it is understood, is concentrating half a dozen starfighters, Gloucester and Napier monoplanes, likely to develop the amazing speed of 350 miles per hour.

Americans will be happy in the recollection that their countrymen were victorious the last time the trophy was won, when, in 1923, when the winning machine, a Curtiss biplane, was "clocked" at 178 miles per hour. England was the only other competitor in the very first race of the series, in 1923, only French machines competed and the winner, M. Prevost, returned the now ridiculously slow rate of 47.75 miles per hour. Since then the victors have been Great Britain in 1914, 1922, and 1927, America in 1923 and 1925, and Italy in 1920, 1921 and 1926. The 1924 race was abandoned, and the competition became biennial instead of annual, after Britain's success in 1927.

The rules ordain that a nation winning three times in the course of five consecutive contests shall secure the trophy outright; therefore, if America should prove successful this year, it will find its permanent resting place in the United States. Although America introduced the notion of entering service planes for the race, it is understood that her solitary representative will be a private entry. The other nations will, as usual, be represented by teams with government resources behind them. The United States entry, it may be mentioned, was received less than two hours before the list closed.

First Trophy Test
The first day of the Schneider Trophy contest will be occupied with tests of seaworthiness and navigability, in which machines have more than once to rise, descend, taxi, before being moored, unattended, for six hours. The second day comes the actual race, flown this year over a course of about 217 miles in all, involving 20 sharp turns, and finishing at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The composition of the British team has not been announced yet, but Capt. d'Arcy Greig's name has been mentioned as a likely leader of it, and the personnel, it is understood, will most likely be selected from the High Speed Development Flight of the Royal Air Force, training at Felixstowe under command of Squadron-Leader A. Orlebar.

The visiting airmen, mechanics, and officials, numbering some 200, it is expected, will be accommodated at Calshot Seaplane Station, and there the rival teams are expected to concentrate at least a month before the race. Since the dates of the contest were announced there has been a certain amount of discussion of the question whether they are in the best time of the year for air racing over the Solent. It is pointed out that in September visibility is frequently poor, with haze and low clouds, and it is recalled that d'Arcy Greig last year had to wait more than a month before weather permitted him to make his "all out" burst over practically the same course.

The beautifully streamlined body is shaped like a projectile, and it will be steered after the same fashion, with special "sighting" apparatus. An arrangement like the telescope sights on a rifle will enable the driver to aim, so to speak, at targets suspended directly over the center of the starting and finishing lines, on the measured course. Re-grave will align the Golden Arrow so that the sights are trained true on the first bull's-eye, and, after flashing under that, across the electric timing strip, he will look through the telescope and keep his sights "laid" on the second mark. With this device, he hopes to hold a perfectly straight course.

A detailed technical description of the Golden Arrow would fill far more space than is available for this article, but the salient features of the specification can be summarized roughly, as follows: Length, 28 feet; maximum body width, 5 feet; speed on low gear, 92 miles per hour; speed on second gear, 166 miles per hour; speed on top gear, 240 miles per hour; engine, standard type, Napier Lion, 12 cylinders, arranged fanwise in sets of four; horsepower, 450; developing 950 at 3300 revolutions per minute; engine weight, 835 pounds; compression ratio, 12 to 1; engine length, 5 feet 6 inches; engine width, 3 feet 2½ inches; engine height, 2 feet 10½ inches; height of car at highest point, 3½ feet; total weight of car about 3½ tons.

The drive is by two shafts to the back wheels, designed to eliminate the twisting motion which can, at high speed, turn a car onto its side, and the braking system enables the driver to bring the Golden Arrow to a standstill from 240 miles per hour in a space of four miles. Ice-packing will assist the work of the radiators.

Private Ginner Wins in Oklahoma

Co-operatives Held by Supreme Court to Be Amenable to Same Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court held Feb. 18 that the State of Oklahoma was without legal right to impair the franchises of private cotton ginning corporations and companies by authorizing co-operative associations having capital stock to establish gins upon the petition of 100 taxpayers without showing a public necessity for additional gins, such as private concerns would be required to show.

The case was brought by the Mitchell Gin Company of Durant, Okla. The decision of the court was concurred in by six justices, while three dissented. The minority expressed the opinion that the decision constituted a blow at co-operative associations with capital stock. It was argued that private ginning companies were required to show a public need before being granted franchise to operate and were not thrown into competition where the business did not disclose a need for additional companies except to the extent that co-operatives were permitted to come in on petition without regard to the volume of the business to be transacted. The franchisees of the private concerns were property rights, the majority insisted, protected by the Constitution against such encroachments. Justices Brandeis and Stone both delivered individual dissenting opinions in which Justice Holmes joined.

MAIL FLIGHT RECORD SET
MONTREAL (AP)—Flight records between Albany and St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, fell Feb. 19 when a ship of the Canadian Colonial Airways carrying mail covered the 192 miles in 68 minutes. The plane was piloted by Paul Reeder.

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\$8,000,000 LEGACY AIDS NORTHWESTERN IN EXPANSION PLAN

CHICAGO (AP)—Through its largest single endowment, a gift of \$8,000,000, Northwestern University hopes to build up "the most outstanding undergraduate school in the West." Robert W. Campbell, president of the board of trustees, has announced.

The endowment, to be devoted to development of the college of liberal arts, will make public Feb. 18 when the will of Milton H. Wilson, Evanston clothing manufacturer, was filed. Mr. Wilson, who was a trustee of the university, had given the school \$1,500,000 previously.

BROADWAY MEN ASK TRAFFIC RULE CHANGE

SPECIAL TO MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A resolution urging Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, to modify the traffic rules applying to the theater district of Manhattan, was adopted by the Broadway Association at a meeting held here. These rules forbid parking in the district and provide for one-way traffic. The association holds that they are bad for business and demand that they be abolished and a return made to the old rules after 9:30 o'clock every night.

Dr. John J. Harris, president of the association, declared that Broadway men are not interested in the removal of the traffic rules, but in the removal of the traffic rules.

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OPENING CANAL ZONE TO PLANES FREES TENSION

Result Is Expected to Do Much to Make Americas More Accessible

WASHINGTON—The action of President Coolidge in promulgating an executive order permitting civilian planes, foreign as well as domestic, to navigate in the Panama Canal zone is viewed in Pan-American circles as a step of far-reaching importance in the expansion of aerial communications between the United States and all of Central and South America.

Coupled with the passage by the House of an amendment to the air mail law authorizing two-way traffic in mail between the United States and Central and South America, and enabling the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of air mail in foreign countries, the two events open the way for the full development of inter-continental air lines. Aviation leaders declared that this is only a matter of a few months before the air mail service will be extended to include passengers and goods.

The President's order and the act of the House will serve to expedite the program of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., for extending its service to South America, governmental officials declared. The executive order was viewed with particular enthusiasm, as it was declared to foreshadow the reaching of an early agreement with Colombia to allow the landing and passage of United States planes over and on its territory.

Colombia under the presidential order would have such privileges in the Panama Canal Zone. In exchange for this concession, which Colombia has sought for its aerial lines for several years, it is now expected to extend such reciprocal favor to United States fliers on its territory. Because of the refusal of the United States Government to allow in the past the landing or passage of foreign or controlled planes over the Canal Zone, Colombia refused to allow planes any privileges within its boundaries.

Regulations in conformity with it will be prepared by the Governor of the Canal Zone setting forth routes which may be used and other details, and these, after being approved by the Secretary of War, will be promulgated by the Secretary of State.

CENSUS MERGER SOUGHT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Both houses of the Legislature have just voted in

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FLETCHER ARRIVES IN ROME
ROME (AP)—Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador, has arrived here to resume his duties, after several months absence in the United States, having been with President-elect Hoover on his South American tour.

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CHURCHES ADVISED ON PEACE POLICY

Should Adopt Practicality of Modern Statesmanship, Prof. Shotwell Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Practical statesmen today are making the most important contribution to world peace and have far outdistanced the efforts of religious bodies in establishing international friendship, Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University asserted in an address delivered before 60 Methodist ministers here.

Dr. Shotwell, who also is director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, urged the churches to consider the present world peace movement "in terms of intelligence and not of past religious emotion."

"Strangely enough the effective attack on war has come not along the line of religious effort, but through invention and discovery," he continued, "processes so far advanced that we are now mutually interdependent as peoples."

Dr. Shotwell considers that the various interpretations and reservations made by signatory nations to the Pact of Paris strengthen rather than weaken the instrument by clarification.

POLISH MINISTER RESIGNS
WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Warsaw press published reports that Gabriel Czechowicz, minister of finance since May, 1926, has resigned.

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favor of the appointment of a joint commission, composed of four legislators and two appointees of the Governor to confer with the Federal Government regarding the taking of the 1930 census. Legislative leaders are prepared to abandon the state census, if the Federal Government will take over the detailed data required in the state census. The last state census cost \$1,200,000.

Churches Advised on Peace Policy
Should Adopt Practicality of Modern Statesmanship, Prof. Shotwell Says

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NEW YORK—Practical statesmen today are making the most important contribution to world peace and have far outdistanced the efforts of religious bodies in establishing international friendship, Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University asserted in an address delivered before 60 Methodist ministers here.

Dr. Shotwell, who also is director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, urged the churches to consider the present world peace movement "in terms of intelligence and not of past religious emotion."

"Strangely enough the effective attack on war has come not along the line of religious effort, but through invention and discovery," he continued, "processes so far advanced that we are now mutually interdependent as peoples."

Dr. Shotwell considers that the various interpretations and reservations made by signatory nations to the Pact of Paris strengthen rather than weaken the instrument by clarification.

POLISH MINISTER RESIGNS
WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Warsaw press published reports that Gabriel Czechowicz, minister of finance since May, 1926, has resigned.

Shepard's
PROVIDENCE
New Furniture Is Like A New Friend
—interesting because it adds variety—charming because it brightens the routine of living. And this is THE month to add new things to the home.

The Mid-Winter Furniture Sale
—is now in full swing—offering you Shepard quality furniture at much below usual. Pay gradually if you wish.

Secret Satisfaction
Only those who have savings accounts know the secret satisfaction of having ready cash. In fact, it is often more fun to know you have the money than to spend it.

Anyone can have this pleasant sensation by putting a little money each week—not enough to really mean—in a savings account at our nearest office. All savings deposits draw interest at 4%—you'll be surprised how fast your account will grow.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY
Resources More Than \$150,000,000
Member of Federal Reserve System
Five Providence Offices

Branches in
E. Providence Pawtucket Newport
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PED ARCHO SHOES
\$5.00
JOHN the Shoeman
Incorporated
184-190 Mathewson Street
Providence, R. I.

Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture
[Formerly Our February Sale]
Only 8 More Shopping Days to Share in the Savings of 15%, 25% and 33 1/3% Off Our Regular Prices

Our Gradual Payment Service is based on most liberal terms. A Guaranteed Insurance Policy is given without charge on all furniture purchases amounting to \$100 and over.

Visit Our "Home of Dreams"
Many new ways to make your home more attractive and comfortable are suggested. All furniture displayed there marked at Semi-Annual Sale Prices. 4th Floor.

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—STATION WJAR

Chandler & Co.

Boston Common—Tremont Street at West

Examples of the values in our Before Stocktaking

SALE

STOCKTAKING—Women's Dresses

Canton Crepe Coat Models, orig. 25.00, price 15.00
Satin and Georgette Dresses, orig. 22.50, price 9.75
Velvet Dresses, orig. 35.00, price 19.75
Ascot Tweeds, one, two-piece, orig. 16.75, price 9.75
Velvet, Brocade Chiff. Top, orig. 55.00, price 35.00
Cantons, 3 styles, orig. 29.50, price 19.75
Colleen Crepe Dresses, 2-pc., orig. 16.75, price 12.75
Velvet Dresses, orig. 35.50, 49.50, price 25.00, 29.75
Velvet Trim Canton Dresses, orig. 39.50, 49.50, price 25.00, 29.75
Crepe Dresses, one, two-piece, orig. 22.50, price 9.75
Vole de Laine Dresses, 2-pc., orig. 22.50, price 12.75
Wool Georgette Dresses, orig. 25.00, price 15.00
Crepe Dresses, one-piece, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
Printed and Plain Velvet, 5 styles, orig. 15.00, price 10.00
Satin Dresses, orig. 22.50, price 9.75
Satin Crepes, coat style, orig. 29.50, price 15.00
Brown Velvet Dresses, orig. 39.50, 49.50, price 25.00, 29.75
Georgette Velvet Dresses, orig. 35.00, price 15.00
Tweed Dresses, orig. 16.75, price 9.75
Velvet Eve, Dinner Gowns, orig. 35.00, price 15.00
Crepe Dresses, velvet trim, orig. 18.00, price 9.75

STOCKTAKING—Misses' Dresses

Velvet Dresses, orig. 45.00 to 65.00, price 29.50
Printed Crepe Dresses, orig. 19.75, price 12.75
Crepe, Satin Dresses, orig. 29.50, 35.00, price 22.50
Satin Dresses, orig. 16.75, 19.75, price 9.75
Geo. Nov. Velvet Dresses, orig. 39.50, price 25.00
Georgette Dresses, velvet trim, orig. 22.50, price 9.75
Canton Dresses, velvet trim, orig. 22.50, price 9.75
Evening Dresses, velvet, taffeta, chiffon, orig. 39.50, price 29.50
Floral Print Crepe Dresses, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
Crepe Velvet Trimmed, orig. 49.50, 55.00, price 29.50
Flat Crepe, Georgette Dresses, orig. 16.75, price 9.75
Evening Dresses, velvet, net taffeta, orig. 39.50, price 15.00
Transparent Velvet Afternoon Dresses, orig. 39.50, price 25.00
Satin, Velvet Dresses, orig. 35.00, price 22.50
Satin Dresses, draped neck, orig. 22.50, price 12.75

STOCKTAKING—Women's Coats

Coats, fur trimmed, orig. 115.00, 125.00, price 65.00
Camel's Hair Coats, beaver, orig. 95.00, price 55.00
Coats, fur trimmed, orig. 65.00, 65.00, price 35.00
Kashmir Coats, skunk trimmed, orig. 35.00, price 25.00
Coats, all fur trimmed, orig. 115.00, 125.00, price 65.00
Norma, Majora Coats, fur trimmed, orig. 85.00, price 55.00
Fur Trimmed Coats, orig. 75.00, 85.00, price 45.00
Raincoats, orig. 9.50, 10.00, price 5.00
Coats, all fur trimmed, orig. 55.00, 65.00, price 25.00

STOCKTAKING—Misses' Coats

NEW OPENINGS ARE FOUND FOR ENGLAND'S IDLE

Modern Industries, Says Sir
Arthur Salter, Offer Hope
of Easing Situation

Unemployment in the prominent older industries of England has been so widely advertised that a great deal of activity in newer industries, which offer some hope of improving the situation, has been all but overlooked, believes Sir Arthur Salter, director of the economic and finance section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

While there has been lack of work in coal mining, cotton textile manufacturing and shipbuilding, there has been increased employment in such manufactures as electrical equipment, artificial silk, gramophones, radios and motors, he said in an interview given while in Boston.

Regarding proposals that programs of public works, such as highways, housing and public buildings, should be invoked to furnish employment, perhaps in place of the dole, Sir Arthur offered three criteria as to when this method for supporting prosperity is sound.

"Such a plan will be helpful only in so far as the works proposed are needed and useful, so far as they are suitable for furnishing employment to the particular types of workers who are out of work, and so far as the unemployment with which it deals is abnormal," he said.

One factor contributing to the English situation, he said, is that with its economic welfare depending more than in any other large country upon international trade England has been more affected by post-war obstacles to trade.

"England also is the only country having a large war debt in proportion to its resources which has not reduced its obligations by a depreciation of its currency," he continued. "As a result it has a heavy burden of taxation which is a deterrent to the investment of capital in those new industries upon which the opening up of new employment normally depends."

A third factor is that a very large proportion of England's basic industries are in lines which for special reasons have been depressed since the war—coal mining, facing an over-supply because of increased production opened during the war and because of development of alternative fuels; shipbuilding, carrying a huge amount of new plant set up to offset the toll of the submarine during the war; and cotton textiles, affected by an industrialization of countries such as China and India, which formerly were markets.

As a fourth and important reason for the present situation, Sir Arthur said:

"The English economic system is inflexible to an unparalleled degree. On the one side there is an unwillingness of labor to move from hereditary occupations or old homes. There is also an absence of housing. These points were illustrated in 1926 when miners were needed in the north of England but were drawn locally from agriculture, which needed its workers, instead of from idle coal fields in the south.

"On the employers' side there is also a rigidity which results from trade agreements, associations and

other similar arrangements. These influences working throughout an industry tend to keep prices from being lowered at times when that is necessary to keep the industry's market, and decreased sales and unemployment result."

President Asks Quiet Welcome

Northampton Abandons Plans
for Banquet and
Speeches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—President Coolidge desires a quiet welcome when he returns to his Northampton home. A letter from Edward T. Clark, his personal secretary, to the welcoming committee asks that both speeches and banquet plans be eliminated from the program being prepared for his homecoming after March 4.

Mrs. Thomas J. Hammond, elected chairman of the committee, conducted a conference behind closed doors with the group appointed by Mayor Jesse A. G. Andre to celebrate the homecoming of the Coolidges. M. J. McCartin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, announced after the conference that definite plans for the reception would not be formulated until a few days before their arrival.

Four army trucks loaded with the President's personal possessions are nearing this city. Their loads will be consigned to a storage warehouse by Ralph W. Hemenway, law partner of the President.

Boys' Cooking Class Urged in Cambridge

Mothers Also Want Them to
Learn Carving, Says Mem-
ber of Board

Cambridge mothers of boys, faced with the problems attending employment of a cook, can take courage from the news that cooking classes for boys may become a part of Cambridge public school courses. Then if cook "will" or "won't," the reserves can be brought up in the form of Johnny or Al or Charlie or Bob and supper can be served on time.

Mrs. Jessie Brooks, member of the Cambridge School Committee, has had her eye on the cooking classes for boys in the Holyoke schools for some time. Indeed, these classes became so popular among the boys, and facilities for them were so limited, that membership had to be a matter of elimination contests.

Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Cambridge schools, has received a unanimous request from the school committee to confer with Holyoke school officials and to set about the provision of a cooking school for Cambridge schoolboys.

Mrs. Brooks thinks there should be more to the course than mere instruction in cookery. "They ought," she said, "to know how to carve meat at table, too."

SUNDAY SPORTS BEATEN

WORCESTER, Mass. (P)—The City Council has again failed to accept the provisions of the Sunday professional baseball act, tabling the order filed in the common council by a vote of 13 to 8. The order did not reach the board of aldermen.

PUBLIC LANDS PROBLEM TO GO UP TO HOOVER

11 States Prepare to Present
Claims for Revision of
Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Leaders of the House Public Lands Committee have undertaken a study of the public lands question with a view to formulating sweeping revisions of the Government's policy toward the subject during the Hoover Administration.

Members of the committee are understood to have discussed the matter with the President-elect and to have received encouragement from him on their undertaking. Eleven far western states, 55 per cent of whose domain is federal property, are backing the committee's plans. The Wyoming Legislature has issued a call to the states to join with it in a conference to consider the matter and to organize for the purpose of obtaining desired legislation from Congress.

The 11 states most vitally concerned in the issue, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, have for many years demanded of Congress relief from what they contend are unfair burdens. Within their boundaries the Federal Government holds 97 per cent of the public lands in its possession, amounting to 414,000,000 acres and comprising an average of 55 per cent of the area of each of the states.

It is contended that the average ratio of valuations of real property and improvements of exempted to taxed property in the 11 public land states is 38.79 per cent as compared to the average ratio in non-public land states of 11.45.

Notwithstanding this high tax basis and loss of revenue from these federal controlled lands, leaders of these states declare, they must bear the obligation of jurisdiction, and maintenance of law and order, education and good roads.

It is admitted by the representatives that the Government turns back to these states considerable portions of the revenues derived from forest reserves, oil and mining royalties, but they hold that the return is insufficient. Full recognition of their independence is demanded by them.

Charles E. Winter (R), Representative from Wyoming set forth the claims of the public lands states in favor of transferring such properties to their control as follows:

First, they could preserve all the present free range, which is now being threatened with extinction by powerful interests, federal agencies, and the Department of the Interior.

Second, they could create, maintain and administer a better homestead law than the one now in force.

Third, they could sell such areas in such limited amounts for such reasonable prices, and will best serve the State and the live-stock industry.

Fourth, they could lease nominal or low rates until sales are made.

Fifth, they could retain title to all minerals in these lands and lease for mineral purposes under a royalty system.



FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.





Here Your TABLE NEEDS COST LESS!

PALMOLIVE SOAP
 3 BARS **19¢**

SUGAR
 BEST GRANULATED
 10 lb **52¢**

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE
 3 BOTTLES **50¢**

LOAF CHEESE
 WHITE or YELLOW **38¢ lb.**
PIMENTO 40¢ lb.

BACON
 RINDLESS SUGAR CURED
 lb **25¢**

CRAB MEAT
 SMALL CAN **31¢**
 Large Can **61¢**
 NAMCO or GEISHA



PICKLES


at PRICES that PLEASE

CHOICE TENDER CRISP PICKLES JUST THE WAY YOU LIKE THEM BEST—DELICIOUSLY SWEET AND SPICY OR JUST ENOUGH SOURNESS TO MAKE THEM ENJOYABLE AT LUNCHEON AND DINNER



DILL PICKLES **27¢**
QT. JAR

SWEET MIXED or PLAIN **35¢**
QT. JAR



FIRST NATIONAL STORES



STEAK

Real Cornfed Steer Beef. We Sell No Other

ALL ARE STRICTLY CORNFED BEEF

RUMP STEAK Will Eat Excellent No Inferior Cuts **65¢ lb.**

PORTERHOUSE STEAK Tender and Delicious Contains Tenderloin Choice Steer Beef Very Fine Value **Lb. 65c**

SIRLOIN STEAK **Lb. 55c**

FRESH WELL TRIMMED YOUNG LOINS

PORK CHOPS All Center Cuts Sold in Our Markets **35¢ lb.**

SAUSAGEMEAT Lean Fresh Pork Very Mild Seasoning **Lb. 32c**

FRESH SHOULDERS Great Pork Roast Lean, Short Shank Small, Very Tender Cornfed Just Right **Lb. 19c**

SPARE RIBS **Lb. 15c**

MARKET'S CHOICEST FRESH YOUNG GENUINE SPRING

LAMB FORES Remember—All Sizes Boned or Whole **25¢ lb.**

LEAN ENDS Superior Cornfed Beef Not Fat or Salty **Lb. 28c**

SMOKED SHOULDERS Bright—Just Smoked Small Little Pig **Lb. 19c**

"DORACO" BACON Noted for Tenderness Sold in Piece **Lb. 25c**

FIRST OF THE SEASON, FRESH EASTERN

HALIBUT Very Fancy Fish Sliced or Cut to Boil **42¢ lb.**

MACKEREL Choice Native Chilled Pound Half to Two Celebrated Shore Fish Small to Large **Lb. 15c**

HADDOCK Newly Caught Fish Wonderful Slices **Lb. 9c**

COD STEAK Fresh Native Flounder Sales Growing Each Week **Lb. 18c**

FILET SOLE **Lb. 25c**

STANDARD PEAS **3 CANS 32¢**

SUPER-SUDS **3 PKGS 25¢**

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

STANDARD PEAS
 3 CANS **32¢**

SUPER-SUDS
 3 PKGS **25¢**

Standard NORWEGIAN SARDINES
 3 CANS **25¢**

PRIZE BREAD
 Electrically Baked
 LARGE LOAF **8¢**

Gillette Blades 3 PKGS. **\$1.00**

Finest Ginger Ale PALE Ctn. of 12 Bot. **99c**

Butter Thins SUNSHINE LB. **23c**

Molasses BRER RABBIT LGE. CAN **23c**

Toddy ½ LB. CAN **29c**

Gorton's Smokees PKG. **17c**

Ivory Soap Flakes LGE. PKG. **23c**

Yellow Eye Beans 2 LBS. **21c**

SALMON
PINK ALASKA
 2 TALL CANS **29c**

RED ALASKA
 TALL CAN **23c**



FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

BAGDAD TO HAVE HOUSES BUILT ON MODERN PLAN

Central Courtyard in Vogue for 6000 Years to Be Retained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BAGDAD, Iraq—Plans have been completed for the erection of 1200 houses in Baghdad which though built on modern lines as to sanitation, water supply and electricity will follow in one essential the building plan in vogue in this country for 6000 years. The houses will all have a central courtyard, which has been found best during the hot weather. The housing scheme is being promoted simultaneously by two bodies, the Baghdad Municipality on one hand and the Waqf, or Religious Trusts Foundation, on the other. It is estimated that the construction of the residential quarter planned by the Waqf will take five years. Gardens belonging to the Waqf with a long frontage along the Tigris will be the site of the new quarter. The first two rows of houses will be large two-story residences, those behind of the single-story bungalow type. An up-to-date market is planned for the suburb designed on novel lines for Baghdad, and the Waqf scheme calls for the erection of a primary school, a large hotel, wide roads and public parks. The press-session of Parliament will soon have a bill before it authorizing the Government to raise as a loan half the amount of £40,000 required for the Waqf housing scheme.

SUMMER CAMP PLAN FOR VICTORIAN BOYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—With the object of creating friendship and understanding between boys of all classes, Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, has arranged a camp for boys from

Iceland's Tenth Anniversary as Kingdom Marks Quick Growth of New Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The tenth anniversary of Iceland's attainment of sovereignty as a kingdom, the King of Denmark being now also sovereign of the new kingdom of Iceland, was celebrated on Dec. 1 by the Icelanders in the Danish capital. Dr. Knud Rasmussen, the explorer, surveyed the great developments which have taken place in the new Iceland. This evolution is all the more surprising considering the smallness of its population and the poverty of its soil. When Dr. Rasmussen first knew

the large private schools and from business houses and factories during the summer vacation. The boys will be aged between 16 and 18 years, and Lord Somers will bear the expense of the camp. It is hoped that the camp, by enabling the boys to "get together" and to understand each other, will help to break down the spirit of distrust which has grown up in Australian industry in recent years.

Commercial View of Channel Tunnel and Its Effects

Trade Advertisements Ask What National Danger Consists In

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A single half-column advertisement of Selfridge & Co., in the London Times, daily catches the eye, perhaps, because it really does not look like an advertisement, but with simple dignity and a persistent sameness of typography merely "reflects the policies, ideas and opinions of that house of business upon various points of public interest." John Wamaker did much the same thing in Philadelphia 50 years ago. Quite recently the advertisement in the "northwest corner" of the Times has been devoted to a spirited argument in favor of the building of a tunnel under the Channel from England to France. The first headed, "Why There Is No Channel Tunnel," went on to explain this popular mystery as follows:

The Reason Why
"We in this house believe that the Channel Tunnel ought to be built—and built at once."

"It is certain that it will be built. It may be 5, 10, 20 or 30 years before it is begun, but whenever it is, the passengers will look back with amused pity at the long years during which the leaders of the people boggled and feared and doubted over a project so simple and so manifestly beneficial."

"The present deadlock dates back to a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defense, called by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in July, 1924. After that meeting Mr. MacDonald stated in the House of Commons that the committee had decided that 'there is unquestionably an element of danger involved.'"

"What that danger is has never been defined from that day to this. We shall give in a future article our reasons for not being overawed by that decision."

Governmental Objection
The second article dealt with "The Decision Against the Channel Tunnel," and went on to say: "We can imagine, however, what happened at that meeting from its constitution. The following were present: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Haldane, Earl of Balfour, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Philip Snowden, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Thomson, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Harry Gosling, Earl Beatty, the Earl of Cavan, Sir Hugh Trenchard, Sir Warren Fisher and Sir Maurice Hankey."

"What is wanted is courage—not courage to face the dangers of a Channel tunnel, for most ordinary men will decide that they are microscopic, but courage for action which is right and reasonable, as against the inaction of prejudice and rut-mindedness."

A Channel tunnel would employ thousands of men for steadily five or six years, and indirectly, give a wonderful stimulus to English coal and iron mines, coke ovens, blast furnaces and foundries. The total estimated cost of the scheme is £18,000,000, and it would reduce the time taken on the London-Paris rail journey to 2 hours and 45 minutes.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN BELGRADE BETTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—On the tenth anniversary of the creation of Yugoslavia, the well-known feminist and secondary school mistress, Mme. Zorka Kaspar-Karadjitch, in conversation with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "The work of women has become more and more active since the formation of the state. Women are no longer moved only by generous and humane sentiments, but by the feeling of social duty. They seek a sounder political life, greater political morals and less partisanship. Already their activity has shown great results. The women's organizations exceed both in variety and number the men's organizations by 50 per cent."

SCOTCH SEEDS

Seeds from the north give better results. Our "Garden News" book will be sent post free to any address.

TILLIE WHYTE & BENNIE
Scotch Seed Growers
12 MELBOURNE PLACE
EDINBURGH SCOTLAND

Miss Puritan says:
I'll wash your curtains sweet, fresh and clean—and frame them true to size for.

30c to 80c per pair

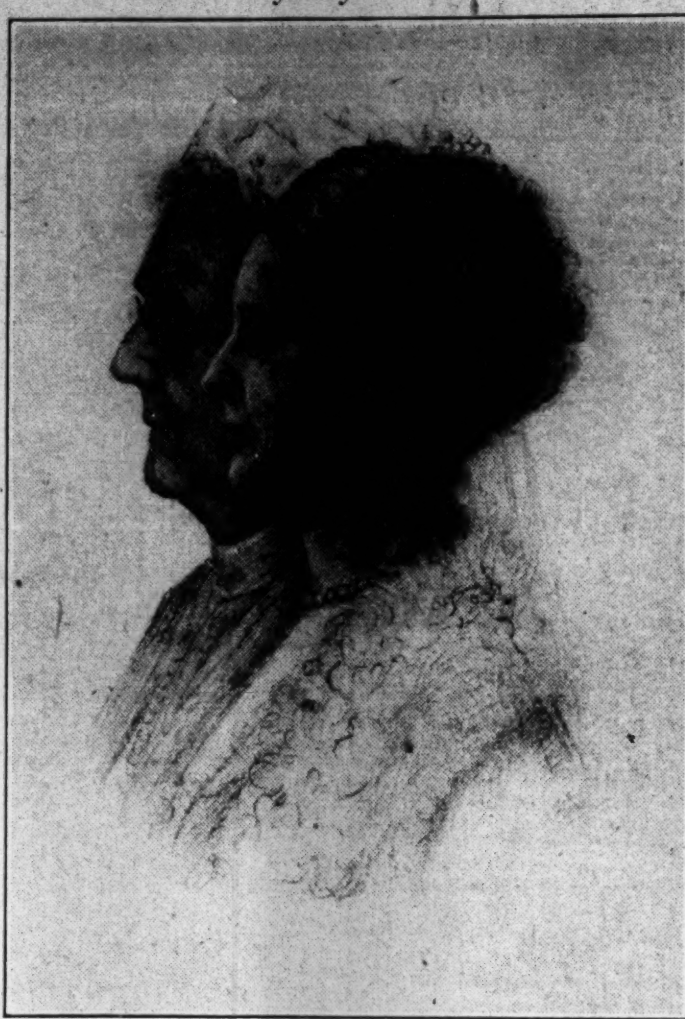
Puritan Laundry Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Trinity 0812 Toronto, Canada

Society Brand Clothes and Haberdashery

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Share Loyalty of the Dutch



Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen Mother. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has recently commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the day the Queen Mother came to Holland as the bride of King William III.

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I'll wash your curtains sweet, fresh and clean—and frame them true to size for.

30c to 80c per pair

Puritan Laundry Service
292 Brunswick Avenue at Bloor
Trinity 0812 Toronto, Canada

Society Brand Clothes and Haberdashery

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

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annual event that attracted yachts and sailing enthusiasts from all parts of the world, is to resume its former international importance to some extent during the coming summer for the first time since the war. The meeting will be held from June 22-23. There will be representative participants from Sweden and Holland, as well as all parts of Germany, and it is hoped that a number of yachts will come from Great Britain, Denmark and Norway. Arrangements are already being made for races between American and German yachts for future seasons.

Dictionary Editor Asks for Help With New Words

Supplement to Oxford English Dictionary Shows Changes in English Language

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Although the famous Oxford English Dictionary was only completed last year, work is already well advanced on a supplement which will include words which have been evolved and have come into use since the first volumes of the O. E. D. were published. Oliver Onions, who is editing the supplement, already has 30 pages in type of additions under the letter A.

The new list of A's begins with "aasvogel," which is supported with references to Rider Haggard and Rudyard Kipling, and the last word is "azygospore," which is a rare botanical term. The new words in between are an amazing index to the swift advance of the world in the past few years in adding to the complications and the vocabulary of life.

It is the custom of the O. E. D. editors to supply quotations of considerable exactness with each word, and this is often a long and difficult task. A few words for which Mr. Onions would appreciate quotations with exact dates, titles and references, are sent to him at the Old Ashmolean, Oxford, are "agin" the government, the spelling "alright," "all-in" policy, "anti-clockwise" (before 1909), "amoral," "Angora rabbit," "on approval," "ashtatry," "atonality" and "cutback" in music.

Work on the Oxford Dictionary is perhaps only matched for patience and perseverance with that of the French Academy on the language of France. It has recently been recalled that when the newly constituted French Academy issued its first dictionary in the seventeenth century, it was found that the word "academie" had been overlooked.

KENT CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY GREAT SUCCESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The lack of co-operative dairies, much felt during the recent big milk dispute, has drawn attention to the second half-yearly report of the Kent Co-operative Dairy Limited. This states that after paying all expenses the half year's working shows a surplus of £31 19s. 4d.

Leaders of the co-operative thought point out that of the 15,000,000 gallons of milk retailed every week in England and Wales, the co-operative movement handles only 1,000,000 gallons.

CLEGHORN'S SPECIAL OFFER
4 Piece Gentleman's Brush Set (2 Hair Brushes, Cloth and 1 Hair Brush) in BEST AFRICAN IVORY (REALLY thick ivory and reliable bristles)
£5-19-6
Any man would be proud of them!

CLEGHORN & CO.
FINE LEATHER GOODS
104 George Street
Edinburgh, Scotland

For the Lady of Refinement
We have exclusive fashions in costumes, gowns, millinery, smart footwear, dainty lingerie, etc.

For the Gentleman of Taste
We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

FOR ALL
There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.

T.B. & W. COCKAYNE LTD.
ANGEL STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.
Founded 1829

Comfort for wide feet

MASCOT 1239
In Patent with Louis heel 21/9

MASCOT WIDEFORM
If you have difficulty in securing really comfortable shoes in the usual smart shapes and fashionable materials, then Mascot Wideform are what you are looking for. They are scientifically made to fit a little wider than the average, and combine comfort with modern style in a remarkable manner.

Style Booklet post free from the NORVIC SHOE COMPANY, NORWICH, Eng.

MOTOR SERVICE OPENING AREAS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Railway Surveyed Would Cost £1,000,000 and Be Operated at Loss

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—One of the most remarkable features about the Union's record of industrial and agricultural progress during the last few years has been the rapid growth of the road motor transport service of the South African Railways and Harbors. Plans for further extension are under consideration, for this service will save the country a huge amount. An example, taken at random, will serve to prove the economical advantages of this handy method of transport. The cost of one railway, for which the route has been surveyed, was put at headquarters at £1,000,000, with an estimated annual loss in working. With a capital expenditure of £10,000, the administration is conveying all traffic that would have been conveyed by railway, and is showing a slight profit.

Railway lines in the past have all been constructed toward the eastern portion of the Union, since it has always been recognized that the western portion is dry and that it affords very little likelihood of traffic of magnitude being obtained.

Road motor services are now being

provided in the west. In one area the gallonage of cream conveyed three years ago by road service, during 42 months, was approximately 5000. During the last 12 months of operation, the cream conveyed by the railway motor service was 95,000 gallons. That shows the potentialities of the hitherto despised western portion of the Union.

Requests for motor services are being received daily from all over the Union. There are now 340 vehicles in commission in various parts of the country, carrying some 550,000 passengers, 50,000 tons of goods and 220,000 gallons of cream.

CO-OPERATORS MAKE INVESTIGATION INTO GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—A special committee has been appointed by the United Board of the Co-operative Union to inquire into the relation of imperial trade and state purchase to the co-operative movement. The inquiry was first suggested by the Co-operative Men's Guild and the Co-operative Party. The committee has already met to outline the scope of its inquiry, and it is understood that it will first consider the subject of the state purchase of foodstuffs, and afterward give special attention to proposals recently made for the state purchase of important foodstuffs and certain raw materials.

After that, investigation will be made of the much larger problem of imperial trade in its relation to the developments of co-operative exchange and trading.

Professor Clarke concludes from the evidence he has so far received that the great ice-sheet that at one time gripped Western Australia came from Scandinavia.

COMMISSION SCANS AUSTRALIAN FILMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the recommendations made by a Royal commission which recently investigated the motion picture industry, the Federal Ministry has appointed a film censorship board and a board of appeal.

The commission inquired exhaustively into existing censorship systems in the Commonwealth and States, as well as methods of film renting and theater control.

A letter received from the church Building Committee, Boston, states: "The committee desire to pay tribute to the magnificent quality and expert craftsmanship of your work. It is far better than anticipated in every respect. The architect and contractor comment that it is almost too good, and all are grateful for your excellent service."

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Beginning Wednesday, March 6

Advertisements from the North of England & Scotland will be published Wednesday

Advertisements from the South of England and Wales will continue to be published on Tuesday

BRITISH YOUTHS EDUCATED FREE IN UNITED STATES

American Consul-General Likens Arrangement to Cecil Rhodes Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Progress is being made with a scheme for sending British boys to the United States for free education generously offered to them by some of the great American "preparatory" schools, which correspond to what in England is known as "public schools."

The scheme has been delayed in coming into operation owing to the, in general, very sound regulation in force in the United States prohibiting the entry into that country of boys under 15 unless accompanied by their parents. This difficulty is understood to have now been overcome. Already two boys have been able to take advantage of the offer of free education which the scheme provides, and their experiences have been of the most delightful nature.

Albert Halstead, Consul-General for the United States in London, referred to the scheme when replying to a toast proposed by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, at a recent luncheon of the English-Speaking Union.

The American schools participating in the scheme, Mr. Halstead said, are St. Paul's, Phillips Academy (Andover), Phillips Academy (Exeter), St. Mark's School, the Kent School, the Hill School, the Hotchkiss School, and the Loomis School. "The plan," he went on to say, "is for a limited number of British selected boys of about 14 to go as students in these schools without cost to themselves, their fares being paid."

These boys, Mr. Halstead continued, like the American University and college graduates who had been enabled by the Cecil Rhodes endowment to study at British universities, would return home with a sympathetic feeling for the country where they had studied, and they would be missionaries to preach the doctrine of tolerance and good will.

RIPPER WOODWORK

Rippers recently supplied woodwork—Rostum, doors, door frames, etc., for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buxton

A letter received from the church Building Committee, Buxton, states: "The committee desire to pay tribute to the magnificent quality and expert craftsmanship of your work. It is far better than anticipated in every respect. The architect and contractor comment that it is almost too good, and all are grateful for your excellent service."

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and are glad to see it, and use it for comparative purposes. We've preached the subject of our laundry work being "snowy-white," and it is quite some time since the figure of speech could be checked up. Now we ask you to make your own comparison, as soon as your bundle of family wash comes home. Our soft water, pure soap, and extra rinsing, is the simple secret of our good work. Choose from five different kinds of family wash service, all differently priced—yet moderately. No marking or starching—and each wash done separately. Phone to-day and let us explain.

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Theatrical News of the World

Personality, Character, Type

By KATHERINE GREY

Acting Values—XI

[Other articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 25, Oct. 2, 16, 23, Nov. 13, Dec. 4, 24, 1928; Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 5, 1929.]

AN EMINENT actor, when referred to as a "character actor," always questioned the phrase. He held that every part an actor is given to interpret he should transform into a living character. If the actor is at heart and through experience really an artist, each part he interprets is a "type" in the highest, truest meaning of that word. The ordinary theatrical use of the word "type," when more physique is meant, has become a rather confusing thing. In the arts "type" is held to mean the idea or conception upon which work is based, the ideal representation of essential qualities; so it relates to the thinking out of the characteristic attributes which are symbolic, rather than to the physical personality of any actor. The theater has felt the trend of the times toward specialization; and a mistaken reliance upon physical personality, instead of the actor's character into the type to be remembered, has wrecked more than one budding actor's career, and lowered the standard in many theatrical productions.

As acting and drama are of the arts, no genuine actor wants to go on playing one part, though called by different names, nor does a real dramatist wish to continue writing variations on one theme to fit one personality, any more than a painter, a musician, or a sculptor could, or would, go on repeating on canvas or in clay, just one facet of the prism he has seen and felt.

How to transform a part into the living embodiment of the character an author has evoked is, of course, a test of acting ability, and naturally calls into play all of the acting values; studied, worked out, to be depended upon, as a mathematical rule. At times just such technical knowledge is an anchor to windward, when some of the gifts of natural ability, or inspirational conception seem to fail; then we can present a good production or a photograph if not a painting.

It is always interesting to work out from where the character has come before you present it in the play; what background, what experience, what relation you (the character) have to the whole play and to the other people concerned in it. In other words, on what and to what are you, building? Von Seydewitz, when we worked together on the American presentation of "Lebeled," laid the foundation for the play from the very rise of the curtain; and each word, each scene steadily built to the inevitable final moment. He was not afraid to blend tears and laughter, poignant drama with the most light-hearted comedy, and so he helped each actor to bring out the fragile beauty, the piteous tenderness of that which Schmitzer has woven into this story of Viennese life.

There was one part that Richard Mansfield took especial delight in helping me to work out: Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac." She was a "preludist," a woman in love with words, with the elegances of language and manners. After we had talked over the fundamental characteristics of Roxane, Mansfield spoke of the underlying tenderness and purity which are developed in the fourth act, but should be fairly discerned all through, so that the audience sees Roxane grow into a final appreciation of the nobility of

Cyrano; thus developing a character. At the time I was studying with Franklin Sargent, I was not ready in any sense to attempt any of the classic roles which we worked on together: Electra of Sophocles, Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals," Audrey in "As You Like It," Queen Katharine in "Henry VIII," Hermione and Perdita in "The Winter's Tale," and chorus in "Henry V." But he felt that more by his way of gaining a wider knowledge of characterization, and I have always been grateful for the hours I worked under this man's supervision. He was a true classicist, and only interested in plays that had at least a threese of pure poetry and romance running through them.

One of the most difficult things in characterization is to present a dull, drab phase of monotony, without committing the crime of being monotonous, and so losing the interest of an audience. Here rehearsing under a fine director is of great value to the actor. Different ways of doing things are tried out, in striving to find the really best way.

Often this is more important than being merely "letter perfect" at rehearsals; however, to speak the actual words that your author has written, instead of asking to have them changed to suit just you, is another test of acting ability. This is demanded by men like Bernard Shaw and Barrie, who refuse to allow a word to be changed or a line to be cut; and is an honest effort, due from every actor to every author. Yet Humeke when he was dramatic critic of the New York Sun said that he could always tell whether the character Charles Coghlan was impersonating was really in love with the woman to whom he was speaking, more by his manner, by his attitude of mind and body, than by any words the author had given him to say. And a Scandinavian critic made the comparison between Duse's acting and Bernard's, putting it broadly on these lines: That Duse was always the little woman who loves, who gives, who so often tragically loses; while Bernard, with her glowing dominant demand, showed the devastating, consuming fire.

The same part (as far as words are concerned) may be so rendered by different actors as to present almost antipodal characterizations, depending upon the angle from which each one sees it, the foundation upon which he builds. For instance, Lackaye as "Svenali" brought out most strongly the earthy hypnotist, while William H. Thompson, in the same role, was more the worldly musician. In "Tsa: Feodor," Katchaloff was the brooding, tragically fute Emperor, and Moskvine portrayed the childishly fretful questioning of an ineffective ruler. As Peter Pan, Maude Adams showed us the wistful, elfish, childlike heart that could never grow into a realization of man and woman; while Eva Le Gallienne presents the pompous, blustering, brazen-faced, unknown youth.

When one first saw John Barrymore in the first scene of "Redemption," he seemed the embodiment of aristocratic youth and beauty; even in the later degradation there were gleams of light that tortured him, and yet finally raised him to the comprehension of renunciation and sacrifice through which might come his redemption; while Moissi was the soft, fute Russian of the bourgeois class, realistically pictured with his half-hearted struggle and then sudden frantic yielding to what he thought inevitable.

To hold the mirror up to nature is markedly the actor's duty; a duty that demands much if he is willing and capable of accepting the conditions of honest work. Kipling gave us in a few words a motive and a purpose:

Draw the thing as he sees it
For the God of things as they are!
Starting from this foundation we will not be tempted into putting before our fellow man a characterization unworthy of a place in the living drama.

While often an actor is called upon to portray weak or brutal or thoroughly unlikeable individuals, and as often such portrayals are of service, Chevalier used to sing, "It ain't exactly what 'e sed, hit's the nasty way 'e sed hit"; therein lies

the unworthy motive. Every actor can use his intelligence and experience when he honestly questions himself and decides what he is willing to portray, to stand for, in the profession of which he is a member. It is those in and of the theater who can constantly help to raise its standard, practically as well as ethically.

The New Films

"The Flying Fleet"
New York
RAMON NOVARRO'S Statescreen adventure brings his gradual Americanization to a climax. In "The Flying Fleet," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's newest offering at the Capitol Theater, he presents a graphic picture of the way of a midshipman in the aviation branch of the United States Navy after his Annapolis days are over. Most of this film was taken at North Island, San Diego, where the navy's western flying base is located. Some magnificent shots of group flying are included, the number of planes in action running into the hundreds.

The story, evolved by Lieut. Commander Frank Weade, U. S. N., and Byron Morgan, brings out the fine flavor of youth on the wing. There is the usual group of assorted buddies with the usual tangle between the hero and his best friend over the girl of the piece; yet the whole thing has been put together with such a light, sure touch that "The Flying Fleet" must be taken as model for subsequent efforts of this kind.

The Three Hawks
George Hill has directed the picture with a canny eye to its pictorial possibilities. He has kept the story running smartly from start to finish, and has selected a fine group of men to complement his cast. Mr. Novarro gives one of his most pleasing performances as the young aviator who rescues his plane-wrecked friend in mid-ocean, thereby redeeming himself in the Admiral's eyes for taking undue liberties aloft during a daring game of tag. It is this part of the picture where the Three Hawks (otherwise known as Tom, Dick and his gang) make their thrilling appearance and provide "The Flying Fleet" with its most exciting moments.

Ralph Graves is capital as the rival aviator, and in the scenes at sea on the disabled plane, achieves heights of emotional acting. Anita Page as the source of controversy among the fliers is a provocative young miss. Gardner James, Edward Nugent, Carroll Nye, Sumner Getchell and Alfred Allen are the other listed members of the cast. Mr. James doing a realistic bit as the midshipman who didn't get his wings. The photography is a continual delight and the titles are written with wit and discretion.

"Conquest"
"Conquest," an all-talking Warner Brothers picture, was at the Capitol Theater last week with Monte Blue, Lois Wilson, H. B. Warner, Tully Marshall, and Edmund Breese in the line-up. This story, based on the novel by Mary Imley Taylor, tells of another pair of rival aviators, this time on an antarctic expedition, and the curious adventures that befell them after their plane crashed among the ice floes of the frozen south. Roy Del Ruth directed. With the exception of Mr. Blue and Mr. Marshall who rip out a sentence here and there as it might sound in everyday speech, the players dally with their lines in a sort of dot and dash rhythm, with prolonged waits between every couple of words to the effect that the tale loses semblance of reality and dramatic continuity.

Baltimore Little Theaters
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE. The first week of February the Play-Arts Guild presented their annual "Charles Street Follies" and the Vagabond Players staged Clemence Dane's "Mariners."

Simplicity and freshness characterize the Guild's Follies, showing that elaborate settings are not necessary for an enjoyable show. Christopher Morley provided some skits and lyrics. Susan Williams and T. M. Cushing, the director, contributed others, and with Nellie Todd, provided original music. Mr. Cushing also was master of ceremonies.

A score of girls and half as many men make up a chorus which is good to look at, and they dance and sing well. Miss Juanita, a five-year-old, has accomplishments as a dancer and acrobat beyond her years. Miss Schramm and Mr. Robinson, Miss Baum and Mr. Leonard are well-matched couples and produce most of the fun, while Miss Frey and Mr. Johnson dance well. Miss Metcalf, a violinist, and Mr. Farber, one of the Guild's best voices, give pleasant touches in "recitatives."

Above all, Mr. Morley's contributions stand out as above the average found in reviews. The tuneful "Blue Bus Blues," "Toyland" and "Green Spring Strut" will probably find their way beyond the walls of the little playhouse.

In the Vagabonds' production of "Mariners" Mrs. Quinn's interpretation of the part of Lillie Cobb, dominates the play. Mr. Morrow, the Vagabonds' president, takes the male lead, portraying the Reverend Cobb, whose greatest indiscretion was his marriage to Lillie. Miss Rheinfrank and Mr. O'Connor, as Joan Shepperley and Gerry Despard, balance the performance well. Mrs. Shackelford is a charming and sympathetic aunt, Ann Shepperley.

Tom Mix, having completed the films of his latest contract with F. B. O., is to make a 10 weeks' tour of vaudeville houses in the United States.

Toward a Cosmopolitan Theater

By J. T. GREIN

MY CHERISHED wish is to establish in London a cosmopolitan theater: a nucleus of productions in which the many nations represented in London may express themselves in their own language in the drama of their native lands.

At the first glance it would seem a chimeric proposition. Given the plays, would it be possible to assemble from the cosmopolitan populations a sufficient number of efficient actors to attain a satisfactory result? Let experience, briefly summarized, remove any doubt.

From 1910 till 1914—after 10 seasons of German plays by a company imported from Germany—there was in London the Volkstheater, entirely manned by amateurs who played the classics as well as the modern authors with success and to good support.

During the war on many Sundays in the winter months we ran, for several years, a French Theater, with a company composed of amateurs and refugees. Latterly—thanks to the linguistic progress of our actors—we have been able to give French plays at night, in the same hall, and with a majority of English-born actors, whose good accent and excellent work warrant the hope that the French Players may become a permanent institution.

Again, during the war, when a charity of England's Italian allies was in need of subvention, a performance was given of the famous play "Romanticism" in which many Italian hotel and office workers appeared and which for merit of characterization, diction and ensemble still dwells in memory.

The Dutch element, too, in its time, contributed to the cosmopolitan current. Again in the cause of charity in war-time the challenge that it would be impossible to find in London a play written by a Dutchman, played by Dutch people was triumphantly answered by the production of Professor Geyl's (of London University) drama "De Verlaten Post," at the Court Theater in which such renowned dilettanti as the painter van Anrooy and Prof. Max Mosse of the Guildhall School of Music gathered histrionic laurels.

Add to these more glamorous events and movements that, without the knowledge of the population in general, every week there are given in London, on a small and private scale, plays in French (at the "Institut"), in the idioms of India (at the Varsity Settlement), in Yiddish in the East End; in hole and corner ways in the little clubs of quarters where people from other countries gather, and I feel convinced that, with an effort of concentration, it will be feasible to establish with a centralized management and close contact with the international associations all over London a theater where the alien will rejoice at his home-chimes and the student of universality will have an opportunity to widen his horizon and to enlarge his knowledge of languages acquired at various schools and, maybe, during travels or apprenticeship abroad.

It has been tried before—to establish a cosmopolitan theater in London. Just before the war an enterprising man took a warehouse in

Holborn, turned it into a theater hall and rallied round his banner French, German, Italian and Spanish allies, and if for want of sufficient linguistic accomplishment the performances were but essays, partly successful, he succeeded in proving that the thing could be done and that there was a public to support it. But "Cosmopolis" went the way of many foreign hopes in 1914.

But now coast and horizon are clear. The drift of time and thought is "Serry the ranks, abolish frontiers (and passports), let there be a concert instead of a contest of nations; let us all help to widen and to consolidate the work of the League." More than ever before is ripe the saving slogan of "Tout comprendre"—not merely to forgive, but to draw close into our thoughts that consideration which makes for amity and remembrance of the French poet's immortal word that "nous sortons tous de la même maison."

Some will say—there he is again—the enthusiast, the idealist, the builder of castles in the air—that adopted son of England—soaring in his untamable optimism beyond the even tide of a calm, collected, common-sense consideration of things. Granted. But have some of these ideals not been realized. Have some of these castles not rooted in the solid soil of British earth? What about the universal acclaim of the greatest? What about the German Theater (1901-1914)? But why pursue? This is not the blowing of a trumpet—in all conscience I have, in my time, been sufficiently humiliated for my enthusiasm—it is a call to pacific arms; an appeal to all those friends of the theater who share my view that it is a powerful agent in the communion of peoples and races. I want to give to London a Cosmopolitan Theater. If I could evoke it unaided, I would, for I believe in it as a "pillar of the world's society."

Irish Free State Drama Revival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN NO period in the history of the Irish stage has such a widespread interest been taken in the drama as during the past two years. The Abbey Theater movement brought to light a crop of brilliant playwrights, but it cannot be said to have inspired the mass of the Irish people with a love of the drama.

It failed to discover a crop of fresh talent in two directions—acting and producing. It also failed to inspire the public with a desire for theater-going. Lady Gregory tells of her ruse in the early days of the Abbey for giving the impression of a crowd by walking in and out of the theater many times during a performance.

Today "house full" notices are the order of the day in all theaters. In quality of acting the Abbey players are second to none, but they are few in number—and the years have not added materially to their ranks. The same can be said of the producers. In fact, the staging at the Abbey was always its weakest stage itself lacked the necessary equipment due to lack of funds, but mainly because the directors' chief interest lay in the play itself, both the acting and the staging being considered of comparatively secondary importance.

For the launching of a national theater this attitude was necessary and understandable, but now that the propagandist stage has been safely passed and the theater is firmly established with a government subsidy, a new development in the form of an amateur dramatic movement has evolved.

This new movement is so vigorous and widespread that it is assuming the character of a dramatic revival. It is not confined to the large centers, for even the small and remote country towns have their own dramatic societies. Many of these societies entered for the dramatic competition held in the Peacock Theater during last year's Tailteann Games. They halted from isolated towns where theater or even cinema hall were unknown—raw amateurs without any previous experience or association with the stage.

The adjudicator, Mr. Dudley Digges, well known in theater circles

in New York, expressed his astonishment at the high level of both the acting and the production. These comparisons revealed that Ireland has a store of dramatic talent only waiting to be uncovered.

The enthusiasm and activity of the new school lie in the direction of acting and producing, and this concentration on the playing and producing has resulted in a temporary stagnation in play writing.

The Abbey Theater is searching for new material worthy of its steel. Since Sean O'Casey reared his head and "saved the Abbey," as Mr. W. B. Yeats expressed it, with the realism of his "Plough and the Stars" and "Juno and the Paycock," the only new play of note has been Lennox Robinson's "Far-Off Hills." The Abbey has always been fastidious, and in rejecting Sean O'Casey's "Silver Tassie" at a time when the ground was sterile, the Abbey directors proved that they are still faithful to their high traditions.

But the revivalists hold fine ideals too in the matter of plays. Some of the best works of American and Continental authors have been successfully produced, and a marked tendency is noticeable toward the intellectual rather than the light and frivolous. George Bernard Shaw, Eugene O'Neill, Ibsen, Tchekov, Toller and Gorka have all been produced, and none of the plays chosen had performed before in Dublin.

Pioneer work has been done by the Peacock Theater since it opened a year ago. On its small stage many dramatic experiments have been tried which could not have been attempted by the national state-endowed theater. The Gate Theater Studio, a branch of the London Gate Theater, has completed its first season at the Peacock, and so successful has been the venture that a second season is announced to open in March after the Dublin Drama League's run of six plays—all first Dublin performances—in February.

A Gaelic theater, also state endowed, was started in Galway a few months ago. It is flourishing under the direction of Michael MacLiammoil, who writes acts, produces, paints scenery and translates into Gaelic.

The story is light though at times hardly vacuous. The new mayor, a retired draper, is a target for the snobishness and gossip. When, in the first tea party, he pleads in authentically pompous, public-spirited fashion for support for a new hospital, he incurs the displeasure of an irascible old admiral before whose hostility civic dignity rapidly crumbles. The scene culminates with the mayor falling upon the admiral, cake knife in hand. The subsequent passing of the admiral and the illness of the mayor make heavy going for comedy, but the little-tattle goes on unabated and the laughter undiminished. But there is pathos also, though it does not mix so well as it might, when the mayor, now with memory impaired, upon hearing of the passing of the admiral affectionately proposes a clock tower memorial to that "grand old man."

The performance showed good teamwork. There were several new comers to the company, and of these William Hellbronn as the mayor, acquitted himself well, as did Miss Lucie Evelyn, as the mayress. Cecily Oates as Virginia, Whitehead, the hostess, had the most likable character and Julian D'Aible's admiral was cleverly done.

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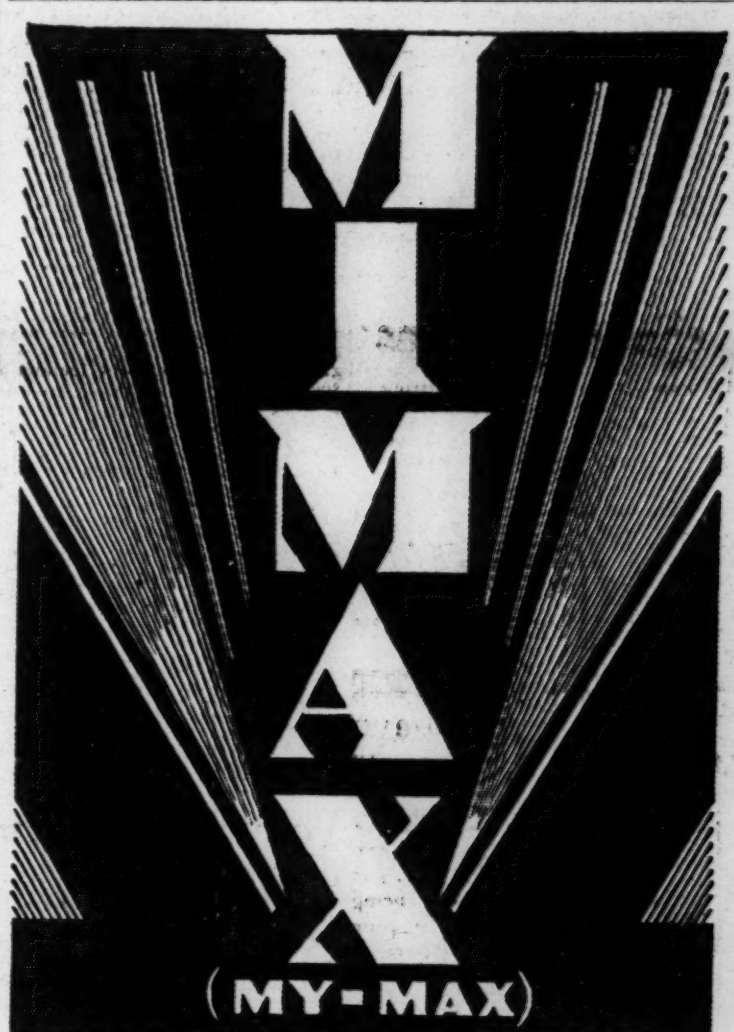


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Oklahoma	8	0	302	217	1.000
Missouri	6	1	262	204	.857
Nebraska	3	4	212	237	.429
Iowa State	3	5	255	295	.375
Kansas State ..	1	6	203	267	.143
Kansas	1	6	195	219	.143

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Semifinal games are to be played during the next seven days in the basketball championship race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, otherwise known as the "Big Six." University of Oklahoma, victor in all of its eight games, should get through the period easily as it has only one contest with a

contender and the only one with a chance to tie Oklahoma for the title, faces a difficult program. It visits University of Kansas at Lawrence on Wednesday, and receives University of Nebraska here next Monday. Nebraska visits Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., on Friday, while Kansas State Agricultural College invades

Missouri team came out victor 34 to 30 and this score is close enough to sustain interest for Wednesday's engagement at Lawrence. The Tigers increased their scoring pace during the last seven days by running up a 49-to-29 count on Iowa State College. This game was played at home here and the Missouri shooters may not be

Missouri's best point getter, H. H. Welsh '30, left forward, was eclipsed by a newcomer, R. E. Morgan '31, at forward in the last game. Morgan scored 17 points to Welsh's 13, and if these two keep up their competition against Kansas they ought to assure

place among the individuals, each displaying a 77-point total. Their meeting on Wednesday takes on added interest in view of this individual point contest.

Coach G. R. Edwards' Tigers should be favored when Nebraska comes here next Monday. The Cornhuskers lost their last game, 39 to 34 to Oklahoma.

No prospect is seen for Oklahoma to lose a game this week. Kansas State, which has lost six of its seven games and scores less than a 30-point average per game, would have to play for over its head to give the Sooners

Churchill '30, eased up a little by scoring only six points in the victory over Kansas, he still holds the league leadership by a good margin at 98 points. He will have to watch L. C. Lande '30, Iowa State left forward, however, as the latter advanced to second place with a total of 87 when he counted 10 points against Missouri.

Player.	Posit.	College	Goals		Pts.
			Floor	Foul	
R. T. Churchill,	lf,	Okla.	42	14	98
L. C. Lande,	lf,	Iowa St.	33	21	87
T. C. Bishop,	fg,	Kansas..	32	13	77
H. H. Welsh,	lf,	Missouri.	33	11	77
Clifton Shearer,	c,	Okla..	31	11	73
G. W. Woods,	c,	Iowa St.	28	13	69
M. S. Craig,	rg,	Missouri.	27	9	63
H. E. Grace,	rf,	Nebraska	26	5	57

Alex Nigro, rf, Kan. St..	17	16	50
E. E. Morgan, rf, Missouri	18	12	48
E. J. Skradski, lf, Kan. St	11	41	43
Lawrence Meyers, rf, Okl	17	6	40
M. C. Fisher, rf, Neb....	14	11	39

ST. NICHOLAS CLUB
STILL IN THE RACE

	Matches		Goals		
	W	L	W	L	Pts.
New York A. C....	5	0	19	3	10
St. Nicholas H. C. 4	1	1	16	8	8
Crescent A. C.....	1	4	4	15	2
Jamaica H. C.....	0	5	5	18	0

in the running for the Metropolitan amateur hockey league championship pending its final match against the unbeaten leaders, New York Athletic Club, scheduled for March 2, by defeating the Jamaica Hockey Club sextet at the Ice Club. The score was 2 to 1, and the game was closely fought all the way, the

Marica will encounter Crescent Athletic Club next Saturday, and it is possible that the final game will be shifted to Madison Square Garden the following week.

WRIGHT WINS IN BERMUDA.
HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP) — J. A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, the No. 1 rank-

Princess Hotel invitation tournament Monday, defeating J. P. Tunis of New York, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. In the semi-finals, Wright disposed of W. S. Warland of Boston, 6-1, 6-1, and Tunis defeated F. K. Hyde of New York, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Liberty and the Law of the Essayist

IN SOME observations entitled "On Having Everything to Write About," which appeared some time ago in this column, the author reminded us of the innumerable subjects which throng about and importune the writer of the informal essay. Ostensibly the difficulty is choice of a particular topic to which he must devote himself for the time, while beset with all the others which press in and fairly distract with their alluring claims at the same moment. How simple if he were only some public official clothed with authority and empowered to say with courteous firmness, "One at a time, please, one at a time. Please don't crowd. You will have a little patience, and you will all get in!" But after years of this very perplexity, having become resigned to the necessity of selecting "one at a time" among a thousand which insist upon immediate admission to the favored circle, I have made a discovery which is so obvious that I am ashamed to confess my long-standing obtuseness. Neither I nor any other essayist is obliged to select at all! Unconsciously the schoolboy who wrote a theme with the title, "The World and What It Contains," fulfilled his privilege much more fully than his teacher may have supposed. Not that the more mature essayist is obliged to rove up and down, rambling over the earth and offering miscellanea within the limits of a single essay. He may be as microscopic and restricted as he pleases. Yet he may also avail himself of the telescope and report discoveries from a lofty observatory as he sweeps the horizon on all sides.

If you suspect me of genial exaggeration, just recall any number of impeccable examples. Here is Thoreau with his audacious promise in the title "Where I Live and What I Live For," a subject presumably demanding hardly less than a full-length biography and actually providing, on inspection, to expand in certain directions far beyond the limits of an ordinary biography. To a discursive description of the kinds of places he desires for his dwelling he adds an explanation of the reasons which control his choice, which becomes nothing less than his philosophy, a veritable condensation of several volumes of journals and of the thought of a dozen other books. Then when he comes to record what he lives for—why put yourself in his place: is there any limit to the range of reflections almost inevitably suggested? Certainly not for Thoreau; "Time," he remarks, "is the stream I go fishing in," and he displays without apology the whole variety of his catch in this single essay. Even wider is the scope of subject in his "Walking." And why not? Is there anything that is not responsible to one in the course of a single afternoon's ramble across country? Your particular hill quite naturally challenges comparison with all the hills

and mountains of the world; the thought of all these suggests their associations in history, the people who have lived on and below them, the writers who have described them. And the descriptions and reflections of various authors lead to endless comment of your own.

Perhaps you may here interpose the reservation that Thoreau is an exception and a privileged character anyhow, to be allowed as wayward and devious a course as his own winding streams about Concord. And it is true that he wanders wherever he lists with larger freedom than most essayists. But he is not quite so exceptional as might appear. Many of the greatest craftsmen of the essay, such as Hazlitt and Stevenson, have seized upon the ostensible unifying scheme of the stroll or journey to launch no end of observations, related or unrelated, just as you choose to regard them. What can, after all, be irrelevant to even an hour's ramble through fields and woods? One might as well entitle the records "Exploring the Universe" and have done with it. Think of so high an authority as Cowper composing an elaborate poem in six books of several thousand lines with the dull prosy title "The Task." You recall how a friend half playfully challenged him to write a poem "on that spot," and how, accepting the sage, he began with that apparently very unpromising subject and proceeded to unfold all the traditional beliefs and many of the new ideas of his time. (The mere fact that he chanced to use verse does not affect his essentially essay form.)

These illustrations, however, are as extensive in compass and so permit ample breadth of view. You will quite naturally ask whether a more usual short essay can possibly display any such comparable diversity. If you will make the test of passing many examples familiar to you in review through memory or of leafing through typical volumes you will find two kinds: the one in which evident restriction prevails and the other (no less numerous, I believe) in which joyous freedom abounds. Is it Lamb's description of Christ's Hospital Five and Thirty Years Ago? Rather, an ostensibly casual though subtle survey of all manner of teachers and boy types, with many a glimpse into the nature of English ways and many an oblique allusion to all manner of human vagaries. Is it Hazlitt's "On the Pleasure of a Journey"? Rather, and here we recall Thoreau) does he suggest all kinds of motives for going or not going—anywhere you will—with notes on what he chanced to be reading at certain places and on his geographical preferences.

Or will you glance at those all too frequent current survivals of the genuine informal essay? Here is one on Eves which numbers references of the subject in painting, sculpture, prose and poetry, and sends our thoughts coursing up and down through the history of several arts. Here another essay on the Roof, opening with a quotation,

Upon this tall pagoda's peak
My hand can nigh the stars enclose,
which prepares the way in a vision of all the earth below but for a reminder "in all these migrations roofward" of the various peoples who have sought the high places of a world—"the archaic wisdom of Babylon," the current Indians upon their mesas, the Chinese on their terraces." Almost might the essayist in any age claim the proud distinction which Shakespeare seems to have reserved for the poet, whose eye

Doth glance from heaven to earth,
from earth to heaven.

Not only in subject does the essayist "ransack the ages and apoli the climes" in a single essay, but he enjoys unique privileges in appropriating the various forms of literature for his own uses. As we have already seen, he often adopts the plan of narrative and he writes out on some expedition. Or if he does not choose this method at least he will usually include some one or more illustrative incidents or anecdotes. Almost inevitably also will he use some description, and he will use the essay will be the presentation of visual pictures. His reflection will take the form of exposition, how ever brief and conversational; he may as often become genially argumentative and even controversial; he knows that he has the resources of dialogue always at hand to make his sentiments more intimate and personal. Together with all freedom to introduce quotations, to quote either in prose or verse, our essayist thus commands the range of all types and what is still more astonishing he can use them all within a single unit.

Outlined in this brief glimpse, such liberties would appear to lead the writer into an irresponsible vein and fragmentary results. How can he possibly fuse so many kinds of literary forms into a unified whole? Perhaps you will say that his salvation lies, like the lyric poet's, to achieve consistency of tone or mood, and indeed this is the secret of his successful blending of many diverse elements. Which does not mean that he cannot run the gamut of moods within his unit; he may pass without warning from the gay to grave, from the most lightly whimsical to the most solemn earnest (though he must not strain the latter for long). Yet underlying these fluctuations of mood must run a subtle undercurrent which can be divined rather than analyzed. And this is the only law of the essay. It is the law (may we not say?) of the friendly letter, in which amid all the miscellaneous narrative, description, and diverse sentiments the unifying bond is woven by the personality of the writer. What unique liberties then does the friendly essayist enjoy! Even the one law which he must obey is itself his highest privilege, the privilege of being his truest and most interesting self.

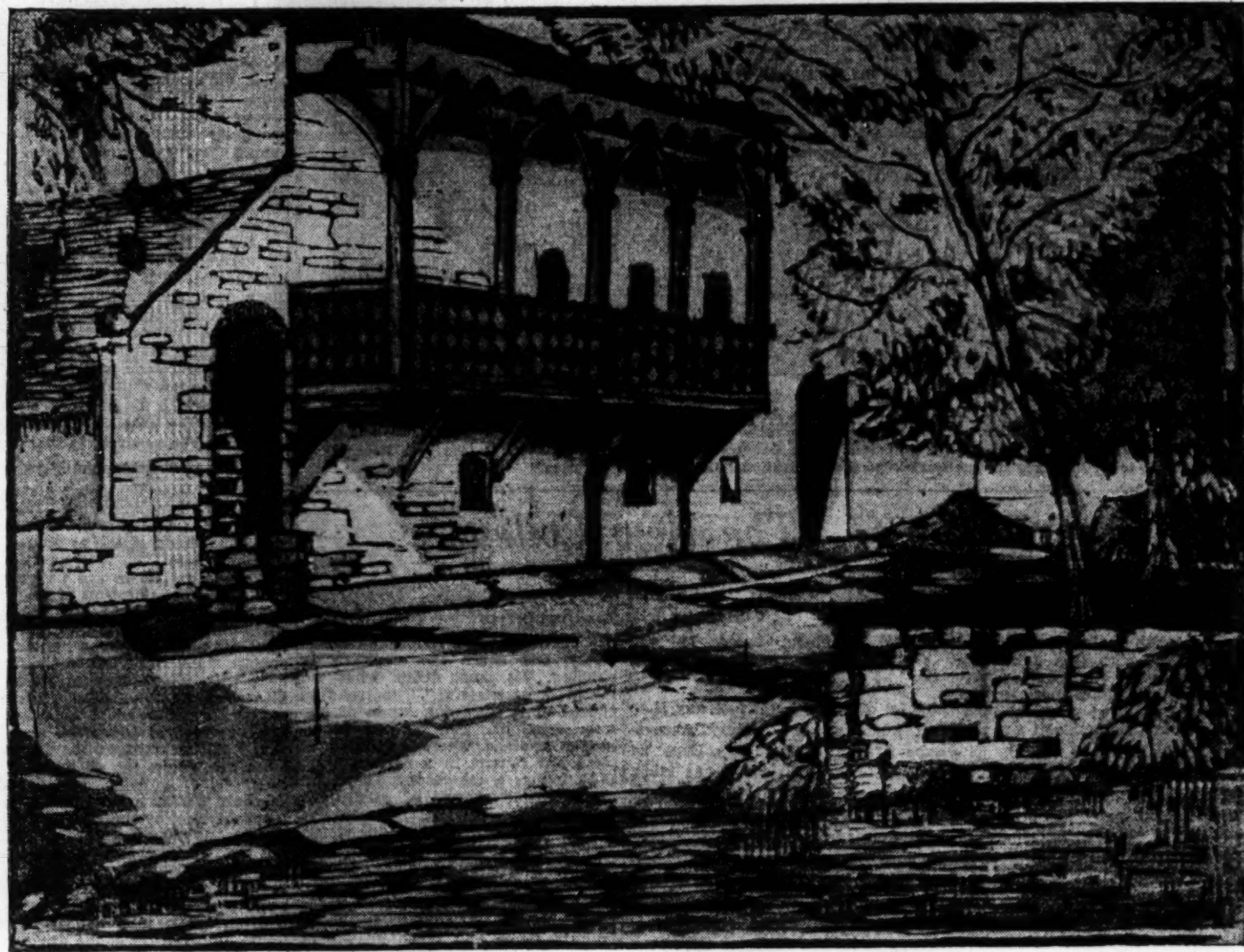
Where the valor of vikings is found
To the West, on the edge of the world;
Where deep-cloven chasms abound
And snow peaks are heavenward hurled.

Where the spirit of empy broods
Over mountain and meadow and sea,
It was there from Hercules' mood
Of our forefathers, she came to be.

Her cradle was rocked to the croon
Of the rivers, the lakes, and the seas;
She is one with the rhythm and rune
Of the tides and the whispering trees.

Our forefathers toiled not in vain,
Seattle, brown moccasined one,
For true to your pioneer strain,
You are blazing a trail to the sun!

GRACE NIXON STECHER.



The Old Saxon Mill at Guy's Cliff. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss A. Bliss Smith.

MISS A. BLISS SMITH is generally happy in her choice of subjects, but she has rarely been more so than in this print. Guy's Cliff is situated in what Henry James calls "the core and center of the English world—midmost England, unmitigated England"—Warrickshire, Warwick and Kenilworth and Stratford-on-Avon may loom larger in people's thought, but Guy's Cliff has its share of romance, legend, and history. Passing the former by, it may be new to many that the great Mrs. Siddons, when still Sarah Kemble, served as a lady's maid at Guy's Cliff, whose aristocratic mistress had seen her act in her father's troupe of the Warwick and taken a fancy to the pretty girl. Her marriage later to an actor did not end her connection with Guy's Cliff, for when she had become a famous tragedienne she was a frequent and much-honored guest at the stately house of her old mistress.

The Saxon Mill has that much coveted hall mark of antiquity, a mention in Domesday Book, and, whatever changes the intervening centuries have wrought in its exterior, it is still a venerable and picturesque structure, a place of pilgrimage for many a tourist. Miss Bliss Smith is not the first artist to show this ancient mill has appealed to David Cox more than once depicted it. On the stone wall to the east of the millhouse door you will find engraved his name and the date of a visit. This inscription, tradition says, is his own handiwork.

Nothing could be more picturesque, more idyllic, than the surroundings of this old mill, overhanging the banks of the off-sung Avon. Miss Bliss Smith's print gives the mellowness of the nearest corner, of the arched doorway, and the bracketed balcony, of the leafy trees and of a small corner of the "gentle flowing" Avon. She conveys the atmosphere of the scene with a few simple and unobtrusive colors—no restful quietude of the old place, for the time being left to meditative solitude. She keeps aloof from strong contrasts, and anything approaching garish colors, but her work has the virtue of sincerity, and a refined poetic conception.

Rainy Weather

Up comes "Bouncing Bet" again,
Pink and lusty in the lane.
Tansy's odor keener is
Than all incense-mysteries.
Oh, the trees!
How they strain
In the driven windy rain!

All the marsh-grass bows its head,
All the tide-waves blur and spread,
And the bay
Is as gray
As the roof of the miller's shed.

Up the hill I run, together
With the wet and windy weather.
Hair in eyes and dripping cheek,
(Oh, how cool and soft and sleek
In the hand-touch of the rain!)
"Bet" and I bounce up the lane.
—FANNY STEARNS DAVIS, in "Myself and I"

Wings in the Dusk

Twenty minutes have passed since the huge crimson disk of the sun was flattened, then halved, and finally hidden by the Berkshire Downs. With every minute the blue and silver veils of twilight have drawn more heavily together, obscuring the distant hills; and yet, as the light recedes from these English fields there is at every minute more to see, and as the quiet of night comes on there is more to hear.

Looking down the sweep of the meadow from the pasture gate one sees five horses grazing in a row, and all their heads are turned to the precise direction in which the sun went down. Behind them three round-headed oaks lift up their intricate patterns of wrought iron against the clearer spaces of the sky. Farther beyond looms the darkening hill, where a few lights are already shining. Serenity, home-bred peace, contentment with small and familiar things—this is the significance of human meaning of the scene. In still places such as this and by innumerable such quiet twilight the English devotion to home, which long since spread throughout America and Dominions, was first suggested and encouraged. It could have no fairer source.

Things small and familiar and dear may yet be charged with mystery, and the strangeness of the night is now filling every avenue and furrow. A pheasant calls from the wood and is answered by its mate farther away in the twilight. From the fields to the northward there comes the quick hark of a fox. Some tiny watercourse that one never hears by day is musical beyond the shadowy hedge. One has the sense of a night-time world, unknown to us, people with many creatures at whose goings and comings human creatures cannot guess. Ah, there it sounds at last—the cry of the little owl from the married oak bough! There is left just light enough to see him as he perches there, motionless as the oak itself.

Ever since the sun went down, and for half an hour before its setting, the sky has been murmurous with almost incessant wings. Passing here is one of the main avenues by which the starlings travel—eastward in the morning toward their feeding grounds and westward at sunset toward the trees in which they roost. They come by tens and thirties, by thousands and by two and three, but there is scarcely a minute together in which no starlings are going by. Two or three are inaudible, twenty make a faint murmur in the air, but a great company can be heard for a hundred yards and when passing immediately overhead it has the sound of a long-drawn sigh. Every bird in every flock flies as straight as an arrow, and very swiftly, as though it were striving to overtake the sunset. Darkness crowds behind them; the stars are faint above and the little owl hoots below; it is far to the roosting tree. With vast whirling of wings they hasten by. Now and then a careful listener can hear a faint clucking note, perhaps from the leader of the flock encouraging and guiding them on the way.

Worte, „zur rechten Zeit gesprochen“

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Verfasser des Buchs der Sprüche, der den Wert der Worte und die Wichtigkeit ihrer rechten Anwendung so gut verstand, erklärt: „Ein Wort, zur rechten Zeit gesprochen (engl. Bibel), ist wie goldene Äpfel auf silbernen Schalen“. Die außergewöhnliche Schönheit des Vergleichs dürfte vielleicht bedeuten, daß es sehr selten vorkommt, daß Worte „zur rechten Zeit gesprochen“ werden.

An einer andern Stelle sagt derselbe Verfasser: „Ein Wort zur rechten Zeit (engl. Bibel) ist sehr lieblich“,—als ob sich die Freude, die rechte Sache zur rechten Zeit und am rechten Platz sagen zu können, nur mit dem Trost vergleichen ließe, den passende Worte dem bringen, an den sie gerichtet sind. Es erfordert Scharfsinn und Rücksicht auf die Gefühle anderer, um für jede Gelegenheit und jeden einzelnen das rechte Wort zu sprechen. Eine „Unde Antwort“ auf eine schroffe Äußerung geben, frohe Zuversicht ausdrücken, wo Entmutigung lauert, Freundschaft ausdrücken, wenn ein anderer getadelt wird,—überhaupt nicht nur mit Worten sondern auch mit der Tat, höflich sein,—ist dies nicht wahrlich eine heilige Eigenschaft, die geübt und gepflegt werden sollte?

Fast jedermann hat wohl gelegentlich bedauert, daß er eine unpassende Bemerkung, eine zornige Entgegnung gemacht oder achlos einen falschen Eindruck erweckt hat. Der Apostel Jakobus hat gelehrt, die Herrschaft über die Rede hohauszuschieben; denn er sagte: „Wer aber auch in keinem Worte fehlt, der ist ein vollkommener Mann“. So ernst schien ihm der nachlässige Gebrauch der Worte, daß er die Rede davor zu bewahren suchte, daß sie beleidigend werde; denn Worte „zur rechten Zeit gesprochen“ drücken nicht nur, wie aus dem Spruch hervorgeht, die rechte Sache am rechten Platz aus, sondern unterdrücken auch, was beleidigen könnte.

Lange, nachdem das Buch der Sprüche zusammengestellt war, gab Jesus von Nazareth den „zur rechten Zeit gesprochenen“ Worten eine neue Bedeutung; denn er sagte: „Die Worte, die ich rede, die sind Geist und sind Leben“. Als der große Lehrer umherging, das Evangelium predigte und die Kranken heilte, ließ es, daß „nie ein Mensch also geredet hat“, und daß er „gewaltig“ redete. Es ist auch berichtet, daß die Leute, da sie ihn von früher nur als den „Zimmermanns Sohn“ kannten, „sich der holdseligen Worte wunderten, die aus seinem Munde gingen“. Die Worte des Lebens, die Jesus so gut auf die rechte Art und zur rechten Zeit zu sprechen verstand, zeichnten sich nicht bloß durch Redeschönheit aus; auch wurden sie nicht dem un-

She has gazed at the mountains of snow
That forever embazon the west,
Till their pure benedictory glow
Has chastened the hopes in her breast.

As a glacier sinks from the height
And fills, with its slow-moving streams
Each tiny crevasse, so their white
Crystal urge has invaded her dreams.

Till her heart has grown quiet and strong
And though flames have encompassed her path,
She endures, and in jubilant song
Is reaping the glad aftermath.

Words "fitly spoken"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE author of the book of Proverbs, who so well understood the value of words and the importance of a right use of them, declares that "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The exquisite beauty of the comparison may, perhaps, imply the rarity of the occasions when words are "fitly spoken."

In another place the same writer says, "A word spoken in due season, how good is it!"—as though the joy of being able to say the right thing at the right time and in the right place could compare only with the comfort which fitting words bring to one to whom they were addressed. It requires discernment and control of the feelings of others if one is to speak the proper word for each occasion and each individual. To give a "soft answer" to a harsh utterance, to express cheerful assurance where discouragement lurks; to express kindness when another is being criticized,—in fact, to be courteous in word as well as in deed,—is not this indeed a gracious quality to cherish and to cultivate?

Almost everyone may occasionally have regretted having made some inappropriate remark, an angry retort, or having thoughtlessly given a wrong impression. The Apostle James had learned to regard highly the control of speech, for he said, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." So serious seemed to him the careless use of words that he sought to safeguard speech from giving offense; for words "fitly spoken," as the proverb indicates, not only express the right thing in the right place, but also suppress that which might give offense.

Long after the book of Proverbs was compiled, Jesus of Nazareth gave a new meaning to words "fitly spoken," for he said, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." As the great Teacher went about preaching the

gospel and healing the sick, it was said of him that he spoke as "never man spoke," and "as one having authority." Seeing that they had previously known him only as the "carpenter's son," it is also recorded that the people "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth." The words of Life which Jesus knew so well how and when to speak were not limited to rhetorical beauty; nor were they given out to the unprepared thought. It was to the alert thinker, the seeker after Truth, that Jesus imparted his most precious lessons.

How fitting it seems that the Master should explain to the awakening thought of Nicodemus, who came to him "by night," the marvelous meaning of the new birth, as he said, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit." How timely, also, was the occasion when Jesus, sitting by Jacob's well, asked a woman of Samaria for a drink, and answered her inquiries by telling her of the "living water" and of the true worship!

What a rare opportunity the walk to Emmaus offered the risen Lord to expound the Scriptures to two dear followers in a manner they might not before have understood! Of this occasion Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 46): "In the walk to Emmaus, Jesus was known to his friends by the words, which made their hearts burn within them, and by the breaking of bread. The divine Spirit, which identified Jesus thus centuries ago, has spoken through the inspired Word and will speak through it in every age and clime. It is revealed to the receptive heart, and is again seen casting out evil and healing the sick."

Lovelier far than "apples of gold in pictures of silver" are the "fitly spoken" words which come from a right understanding of God and man, and which carry some healing message of Truth and Love. As Mrs. Eddy further states (*ibid.*, pp. 366, 367): "If we would open their prison doors for the sick, we must first learn to bind up the broken-hearted. If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the words of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter. The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

The Shepherd

Down in the valley where summer's laughing beam
Under the willow-tree lights along the stream,
Shepherds come driving their flocks
And seek the pool,
Plunging their sheep in the sunny water cool.

Ah, how they struggle, and pant, the silly sheep,
Fearing the hands that dip, fearing water deep.
Tenderly lifted up, gladly, one by one,
White in the green of the meadow, lo, they run.

Evening is over the land, with peace and light,
Now sits the shepherd alone in evening bright,
Now has he joy within, where he pipeth low,
Seeing his flock gathered round him white as snow.

—LAURENCE BRYNOR, in "The Oxford Book of Carols."

Shakespeare and Some Boys

The recent biography of Bishop Quayle, whose nature essays were widely known, tells how he saved up all the small coins he got, for he was a poor boy, and bought a copy of Shakespeare, which he read as he plowed. He threw the horses' reins round his neck then headed the team in the right direction and read Hamlet till they struck the fence on the other side of the field. Then turning the horses round, he sat them on their return journey, while he returned to Shakespeare. In that way the poor farm lad educated himself and presently made his way to the university, though while there he had to work on a farm for his board.

Writing about the books that influenced him as a boy, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who has played a prominent part in the legal life of Scotland, gives a picture of a rather undersized boy, sitting in a great leather chair, and resting on one of its arms a large one-volume edition of Shakespeare's plays. He might, he says, have been heard drawing his breath hard, panting with excitement over the closing scene of Othello. Though now an old man, he writes, "I remember it as it was yesterday."

Edward Shanks, a well-known English writer, says he might have read Shakespeare in a complete edition with padded covers, which had been given him as a birthday present, but he did not. Yet, strangely enough, Hamlet came to the first book that made a deep impression upon him. When thirteen, he discovered in a cupboard a little paper-covered edition of Hamlet, printed all by itself. A handy little book that he slipped into his pocket, when setting out for school, and which he used to read on the top of the bus. "There can," he thinks, "be no better book for the introduction of a boy . . . to great literature. . . . It is all poetry and sense; a little world of its own. In reading it constantly, a boy can mix with his elders without precociously and perty interfering in their conversation; he can acquire wisdom and have his corners rubbed off, without making a nuisance of himself."

Yet the circumstance of finding it, the reading of it on the top of the bus, the copy hidden in his pocket—these he thinks added to the enjoyment and to the impression it made! Probably it did, for Shakespeare on a bus is very different from Shakespeare in an annotated edition in a classroom.

A boy who has found Shakespeare for himself has "felt the fact of literature," which is the best of all introductions to literature.

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EDUCATIONAL

America's Problem

By EUGENE RANDOLPH SMITH
Headmaster, The Beaver Country Day School, and Author of "Education Moves Ahead"

THE United States has undertaken to solve a problem such as no nation has ever before faced. It has almost 30,000,000 children of school age to educate for the most complex civilization the world has yet known, with other millions coming on faster than places can be gotten ready for them. This is in almost every sense a new problem, new in the tremendous numbers we are trying to care for, new in the type of life for which they are to be gotten ready, new in the demands of that life for technical preparation, and for attitudes and habits suited to it, and new in the methods that experts believe must be used.

Certainly we can profit by the experience of the past, but it is futile to be satisfied to attack this new problem in a way that has served us more or less well under different conditions, or to attempt to follow too closely the examples of other countries that are guided by different educational ideas. In particular, it is impossible to compare that which will serve a nation that is educating, past the elementary stage, only a small highly selected portion of its children with what will fit our needs when we offer this opportunity to all.

Opportunities Must Be Made

The condition that aggravates the problem most is the result of the industrialization and mechanization of the country. This has brought people increasingly into closely packed communities, where children in their out-of-school lives get little of the natural education that has always before come from their own activity and from intimate association with the activities of their parents and the community. They no longer have place for physical play to the extent that is usually considered as essential; they have little contact with nature, few opportunities to see and understand production and commerce, almost no chance to experiment and try out their powers by making and doing, too little opportunity to be of real use as they are growing up, or to learn good social conduct by example and experience rather than precept.

Consequently, the school is forced to broaden to include these opportunities as well as to include in its curriculum those knowledges and skills found necessary today, and the arts and culture that are needed by any

nation that is to use its leisure and its wealth constructively.

It is not easy for parents, or for educators who are looking at books rather than at life, to realize this change in conditions and demands, or to face the logical consequences.

The consequences include schools that are concerned with the child rather than with pages and facts. These schools must be places of rich living and rich opportunity. They must give scope for all the natural interests of childhood to have expression, and to be guided and used for the present and future good of the child, and the gain of the community. Instead of passivity and a monotonous repetition of factual, often unrelated knowledge, there must be a condition of self-activity—guided but not dominated, encouraged in the curiosity that produces intelligent investigation, furnished with opportunity for acquiring skills and using those skills while they are being acquired, for learning what man has done in finding out how to cooperate with his fellow man, and the extent to which, through this, he has succeeded in solving the mysteries of his world environment. There must follow natural expression through language and art and music, guided by reading, seeing and hearing the best that is suited to the ages of the children. Especially there must be inspiration for the mastery of one's powers and the control of one's self with community and world citizenship as a goal.

More "Workshop" Schools

These means more schools that are physical, mental and social "workshops," with more playgrounds, libraries, laboratories for English, history, mathematics and other subjects as well as natural science, and more art, music and dramatic studios. As a result, such schools will give less room and less attention to the uninspiring "recitation."

It means more teachers and fewer instructors, more skilled, sympathetic human beings who see the child as the center and the subjects as means to an end, and so can with intelligent and patience allow each child to work out the best that is in him.

Also, it means fewer pupils for each teacher to know and to help and probably either smaller, less rural schools or the division of the large schools into smaller somewhat self-contained units, with a resulting



Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45, New York City, Admiring the Work of Pupils in Tapestry-Making Class. Mr. Patri, Thoroughly Progressive and Supremely Successful Both as Administrator of Large City School and in His Understanding of Individual Children, Is Known the Country Over for His Daily Writings. He Was Recently Introduced to an Audience as "the Most Important Educational Institution in America."

better and more natural social condition.

It means more freedom (but not license!), more self-discipline and less superimposed discipline that is so often thrown off when it is no longer feared.

I believe that it also means more real education, with less unhealthy pressure from the continual assignment of narrowly defined lessons, the ever overemphasized examinations, and the everlasting artificial and uneducational stressing of marks.

It, therefore, allows for one's developing along one's own line of greatest promise, with appreciation of the fact that many kinds of people are needed for the conduct of the world, and that the more nearly each can realize his own possibilities the better it will be for him and for the rest of us.

Certainly, as a result, it means greater joy in learning, better habits for later life, sounder physical, mental and moral health.

And the Cost

Incidentally, it means increasing cost, but shame to the man who cavils at it, if the money is honestly and wisely spent. The one great task of any generation is to send on to the next generation to take its place. Schools not connected with the public school system, but nevertheless conducted for educational purposes and not for profit, are compelled to charge \$500, \$600, even, in some of our largest cities \$800 or more, in order to give such opportunities as they believe necessary for their pupils. Even allowing for the economy of dealing with larger numbers, the public schools cannot be satisfied with \$60, \$70, or even \$125 per pupil, which is considered an almost extravagant sum.

We are facing this problem. Can we do less than our best? Must we not try to be open-minded, intelligent and liberal, looking toward the future with eagerness to give our children all that will serve to make them and their world happier, more efficient and more enlightened than ours?

Better Business Letters

By CHARLES EDGAR BUCK
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

3—Cut Out the Deadwood
(Continued)

AT AN EARLY DATE
Another good sentiment, but the expression has been worn to shreds and, therefore, has lost its meaning. Promptly, at once, immediately or, by February 25, are better.

AT ALL TIMES
Always conveys the same idea, and is shorter.

AT HAND
Another relic of the eighteenth century.

AT THIS TIME
USUALLY redundant. A present tense verb, is or are, can be substituted in many cases. At present may be employed, also.

Mr. Doe is in his office at present.

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT

Both are in the same class with At an early date.

ATTACHED FIND

ATTACHED YOU WILL FIND

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND

Say Attached is. The reader will find the article if it is there.

ATTACHED HERETO

Is hereto necessary? If the article is attached, it is hereto, isn't it?

Awaiting Your Answer

A weak, sliding-off close that indicates a lack of originality of expression. One might say—"May we have an answer soon?"

BEG

Anyone in business today should be too proud to beg. Let's dig instead, and cut out BEG.

BY RETURN MAIL

Immediately, at once, or the mention of a specific date is far better than this old chestnut, which has lost its force.

CONTENTS CAREFULLY NOTED

CONTENTS DULY NOTED

These words are unnecessary, since we couldn't very well answer the letter if we hadn't noted the contents.

ENCLOSED HEREWITH

If something is enclosed, it is herewith.

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND; ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND

Enclosed is, or are, is shorter. We expect, of course, that the enclosure is put in so that it will be found.

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(NEXT WEEK—"CUT OUT THE DEADWOOD," continued.)

The New College

By MARION COATS
President of Sarah Lawrence College

THE problems faced by the progressive college today are more challenging and more hopeful of solution than at any time in the past quarter century. Acceptance of the customary college as final in form and method has given place to educated public opinion as to what the function and mechanics of the college should be. Those professionally engaged in college teaching and administration have ceased to regard criticism as less majestic.

They welcome sound constructive programs for the advancement of the cause of higher education. The recognition of education as a science, still in its infancy, still calling for inductive treatment, promises clear and exact thinking on the part of research workers trained for the purpose. No general formula for education is accepted any longer as conclusive and unchangeable.

The phraseology of the very problems themselves is undergoing revision. They are recognized as grouped roughly under four heads—problems of selection, of adaptation, of objective, of administration. But the influence of the advancement of the so-called social sciences is apparent in the wording of the problems. And the amazing development of knowledge, resulting from the use of the methods of exact science, has led to the elimination of pseudo-problems in this field also.

Who Shall Be Admitted

In the matter of selection, the college shifted gradually from being a training camp for the professional man, usually clergyman and teacher, to being a school for gentlemen. By a new shift of emphasis, the college population of the present day is supposed to offer a cross section of society, and many an admissions bureau strives for geographical distribution, for a judicious mixture of rich and poor, of those whose parentage has been professional with those from industrial homes. The encroachment of the preparatory school is regarded with distrust as being undemocratic, and discrimination in favor of the student trained in the large high schools is evident in the thought of many members of admissions committees. Homogeneity is secured by rigid enforcement of requirements as to "units" offered and the degree of scholastic aptitude considered essential to college success. This phase, too, is already passing. The present day attitude is tending to regard this problem as one of human geography. It recognizes that the "Fitness of the Environment for Life" (to use the title of Professor Henderson's book which set up a new conception in the field of organic chemistry) and the problem was to urge upon a reluctant student such discipline as should fit him to encounter the discipline of life in the "world outside." The demand for freedom, for self-determination, has in recent years defeated the discipline theory of education. The result of four years on a college campus at the present time very nearly approximates a typical chance curve: 25 per cent of the graduates are outstandingly successful, 25 per cent of them are conspicuous failures, 50

per cent represent innocuous mediocrity. But again the emphasis is shifting. We must define what we mean by "successful." The trend of education is toward a study of human relations. The college is no longer a place where certain subjects are taught in a certain way. It is rather a laboratory where, by the scientific control of conditions, the factors promoting the greatest growth of the individual in his status as a human being are being investigated and studied. The greatest menace to higher education, namely the unpredictable effect of its processes on its graduates, is being frankly faced and made an object for special study.

Object of College Education Still a Question

As we approach the last two of our group headings, the trends are less and less obvious. Until we can state the problems in these groups more exactly, hope of solution of them is delayed. Repeated attempts to say what the objective of a college education should be leave students as far from agreement as ever. We shall need to go back over the process, step by step, even year by year, to see whether any stage

of the process is being lost.

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will throw light on the road we are to travel.

There is one development within the college itself which may be significant. When we are asked to go some years back in the history of a college and determine what a given individual did there, we find the records incomplete, often erroneous. Then there came the ideal of a permanent records bureau which could be relied on for exact information concerning a student's work at college. This resulted from a demand on the part of graduate schools or of possible employers for reliable statistics in the individual case. As this demand grew, bureaus of occupations or placement were set up within the college itself. As a result of humiliating experiences, when the candidate the bureau had "placed" proved wholly inadequate to his task, the need for vocational guidance was recognized.

Today the "personal work" in any good college is regarded as a most important feature. It has grown beyond the purpose for which it was created and perhaps more than any other development is significant of what is actually regarded as the proper objective of a college. We recognize that human traits, like human features, are innate, that successful living depends upon the early determination as to what these traits are in the individual case, the determination of methods best calculated to the high development of the traits, and the final placement of the individual in a work to which these particular traits are valuable. The contribution of psycho-psychology to the field of education is very great. Simply stated, the objective of a college education may be determined as the individual case of the place in life in which his peculiar abilities will make the greatest contribution, and to set him securely in that place.

Function of Trustee and President

The problems centering about the theme of administration are the blindest of all at present. The function of trustees, of the president, the seat of control, the very question as to the nature, even the desirability of control, the question of financing an adequate supply to meet the overwhelming demand for higher education; all these problems remain in a state of confusion. The trustee and president with which they may now be discussed. As the methods of exact science are allowed to encroach on this province of education also, the shape of the keystone may be seen. On the whole, the outlook for the progressive college is inspiring. Workers who have been enticed away from the field by the rich awards offered by employment of other sorts—not only young and vigorous men and women, but also those rich in experience of various sorts with correspondingly broader vision—are drifting back into education. The flourishing growth of the progressive school fosters the growth of progressive public opinion and the educational awakening of our time is one of the best answers to the question as to whether education is in the direction of change merely, or whether there may be an evolution in progress also.

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Progressive Education

By STANWOOD COBB

President of Progressive Education Association and Principal of Chevy Chase Country Day School.

ONE of the greatest movements in the history of education is taking place before our eyes, comparable in significance and results to the great movement for universal popular education which has dominated the past century and affected so deeply and so advantageously the civilization of America. This new movement I refer to as the gradual transformation of quantity education into quality education—the tendency to consider the child as an individual and to seek educationally its fullest and richest all-round development as a physical, intellectual, social, aesthetic and spiritual being.

In spite of the obstacles which mass education throws in the way, our leading educators—both public and private—are earnestly endeavoring to free the child from the shackles with which regimentation and standardization have imprisoned him and stopped his real development.

And the child is benefited from this consideration. As Superintendent Hill said in a recent conference on progressive education in Richmond, Va.: "The child brings to his school life enthusiasm and joyousness. Let us not, in the process of education, deprive him of these great gifts."

Yes, in the schools which practice the new education, the child is both enthusiastic and happy. And he learns! Education goes on, not of less but of better quality. And we see before our eyes a new type of child developing—self-confident, self-directed, poised, companionable, harmoniously unfolding to blossom and fruition of the spirit.

Everywhere, all over the country, we see signs of marvelous change for the better in elementary education. Public confidence, parent study groups, educational committees, revisions in textbooks, whole school systems being transformed under the enlightened leadership of progressive educators—these signs of the times strongly indicate that a current of progressive public opinion and educational practice is under way which will eventually sweep all before it.

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fore it, and establish quality education as the norm for every child.

But while elementary education is progressing by leaps and bounds, and collegiate education is making every-where admirable experiments toward greater freedom, interest and individual development, we find the secondary school in as static a situation as Europe during the Middle Ages.

Hampered by the demands of college entrance, incapable of formulating an adequate theory and practice for the changed clientele which besieges its gates, the secondary school continues to hand out a traditional curriculum taught through antiquated methods to a body of youth which it seems entirely unable to stimulate intellectually, or to enlist in any spirit of educational cooperation.

Here in the attempted mass education of over 4,000,000 of the picked youth of the country, educational sabotage and malingering on the part of the students are making liable our country to a tremendous economic waste and a lamentable moral loss.

For youth cannot form the habit of being unearnest about life for four or eight years without leaving deleterious effects of character which will later lower the capacity of the individual and of society for achievement, progress and happiness.

Where the David will rid us of this Goliath of secondary school traditionalism that is thwarting the essential development of youth?

Let us all bend our energies to this quest—If secondary education may, during the coming decade, become transformed, even as the elementary school and the college are now being.

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The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those

Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Decorative Doll Offers a Career

ONE of the most interesting business activities opened up in recent seasons to women of artistic tastes is the designing of the de luxe doll for decorative purposes. No longer a commodity associated exclusively with child life, the doll today assumes importance as an aid to ultra-modern showmanship now deemed essential to the smart presentation of a surprising number of merchandising layouts.

The decorative doll differs from the naturalistic doll in that she is not asked to be a doll in anything but classification. In type, she is exotic; and the originator of such manikins must possess not only refinement of taste as to the color treatment of the costume theme itself, but possess also a sense of fantasy, be quick to seize upon and employ with delicate exaggeration, both historic and modern phases of dress.

It is this fantastic quality of the doll of decorative aspect which endears her to the one detailed to create atmosphere for the smart confectioner and the exclusive tea room or gift shop. The bookshop specializing in historic prints frequently obtains from the quaintly authentic period doll, or one suggestive of the pages of Godey's Lady's Book, a charming accessory, announcing the fact that not only rare editions but also medieval engravings, mezzotints and woodcuts are to be found within the ordinary showcase or show window.

Exotic or Realistic

Outstanding among the present-day groupings of dolls which include both the realistic baby and the feature novelty of exotic mien, is the "type doll" produced by Etta Inc., founded by Miss Etta Kidd, an introductory experiment which brought into being the Etta doll in no wise suggested that a well-organized business was to result. Today, at the end of two years, the operating company, which is composed exclusively of women, finds Miss Kidd, as designer, holding office as president. Mrs. Sarah P. Hitchcock is vice-president; Mrs. Alice K. Richardson, as secretary, handles office problems, bookkeeping and banking details. Mrs. Katharine H. Cloud, as treasurer, also develops and executes the publicity plans and follow-up work in connection with doll buyers, who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country.

A visit to the showroom of Etta Inc. discloses the fact that only a large following could possibly justify the expense of the time and effort to be discovered therein and for the

manufacture of which a large and growing staff of workers is now essential. From Pierrot to the Spanish señorita; from Dolly Varden to the solo dancer of Chauve Souris; from Mme. Pompadour to Colleen Moore range the leading ladies of this versatile collection.

Specialized Features

Close examination of the bodies of these demoiselles reveals the fact that but three distinguishing characteristics appear in all types: notably, extreme length of body lines, an uncommon mode of application of the wigs to the head, and the unique setting of the eye—in the longest eyelashes in the world! These special features serve to create the impression of a femininity of aristocratic persuasion. Inasmuch as all of the faces are painted by hand, actually or under the direct supervision of one artist, the type changes are largely accomplished by way of the costume. In this manner an "Etta Doll" unmistakably retains its individuality across the largest showroom of a gift shop, or the dress department of specialty shop or department store.

Another identification point lies in the fact that Miss Kidd's personal tastes lean strongly toward pastel colorings and flower-like blendings of the tones customarily referred to as "French." These, in turn, she most frequently interprets in taffetas and organdies, the typical fabrics of pastels colorings. In relation to such materials, which demand refinement of trimming details, fine lace edgings, delicate ribbon, hand-painted motifs



"Teddies," an Etta Doll.

and net or chiffon accessories, the Etta Doll demands a peculiarly individual treatment of lingerie, footwear, millinery, scarf and hat sets and the completing elements of the ensemble idea of dress design so highly regarded by the designers of Mrs. Cloud. "Only the most modern materials enter into the construction and costuming of these dolls. No makeshift fabrics, mill



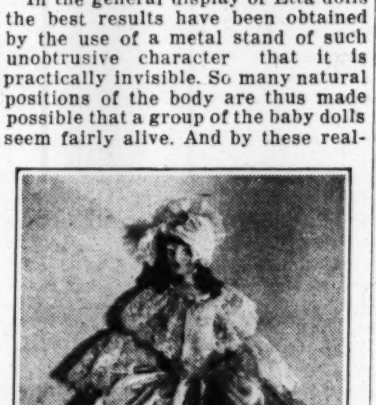
Peggy, Daisy and Mary, a Group of Etta Dolls.

ends, or left-overs of any kind are used. Even the filling is carried out as a high-grade operation. The wigs are regarded as essential keys to the dress colorings and include black, golden-brown, titian,

blond and white. A special technique in adjusting the wig to the head is accepted as one of the factors in the quickly achieved reputation of this company for dependable merchandise. Another is that the dressmaking

is taken seriously throughout the line and will stand critical inspection. By sheer contrast with the exaggerations of construction presented by these "lady dolls," the Etta "baby doll" is all the more appealing. This amusing product is given to naturalistic curls, pigtail or bob, as the case may be, but in the shaping of the head and facial coloring there is retained an actual childlikeness that is frequently so realistic as to be startling.

The general display of Etta dolls, the best results have been obtained by the use of a metal stand of such unobtrusive character that it is practically invisible. So many natural positions of the body are thus made possible that a group of the baby dolls seem fairly alive. And by these real-



"Glorious Betty," an Etta Doll.

istic effects, on the one hand, and the extreme sophistication of the smart set creations, on the other, a wide compass in production has already been established in the short time since this busy organization has made known its wares. Not only aesthetic talent, however, but also energy and promotional acumen have obviously accelerated the rapid ascent in popularity of the much-discussed success.

The Career of a Producing Director

By ALIDA VREELAND

NEW YORK theatrical organizations have always exhibited a marked reluctance to intrust their affairs to the guidance of women directors. The few to whom they have accorded this distinction have invariably either acted in the productions or have controlled the company, as Miss Eva Le Gallienne. This year, however, the Lenox Hill Players have chosen Mrs. Adele Gutman Nathan for their producing director for their entire season. She is to take no part in any of the plays, her energies being confined exclusively to their production and direction.

The Lenox Hill Players, whose performances are given at the Cherry Lane Theater on Commerce Street, represent one of the outstanding little theater groups whose efforts are recognized in New York dramatics. Their productions are of a serious and sometimes pioneering nature, including the works of unknown as well as famous playwrights.

Following the premiere of their first offering of the new season, "The Dark Mirror," Mrs. Nathan was highly commended by the critics for her authoritative and efficient handling of a play of unusual problems. This also led to her being called upon to speak before the Drama League of New York, with several other women singularly identified with the theater, among them being Miss Lucille La Verne.

When Mrs. Nathan was asked how she had managed to break down this rather fixed tradition against female directorship, she described what she has done for the last three years, and is still doing, as director of the Cellar Players of the Hudson Guild on West Twenty-eighth Street.

Milestones

With these untutored but eager youngsters and adults from the Chelsea neighborhood, Mrs. Nathan put on exciting melodrama and comedies in the basement of the settlement house, drawing delighted patrons from uptown. Plays have also been especially written for them by Kenyon Nicholson and Bertram Block, Broadway playwrights. Two years ago they developed such skill that they won one of the prizes of the International Little Theatre Tournament with a play entitled, "Release," directed entirely by Mrs. Nathan. Competing against them were polished amateurs from all over the country, a distinction never before attained by settlement players.

Perhaps the most important milestone in her enterprising life so far was the conspicuous and dramatic success she achieved as director of the Baltimore and Ohio pageant. This man-sized job was turned over to her by President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

"The Fair of the Iron Horse," as the pageant later became known all over the United States, was conceived by Edward Hungerford and originally intended as a simple parade of locomotives on the regular track; but under Mrs. Nathan's ministrations it grew until it included all of the huge area at Halethorpe, a Baltimore suburb, and had a specially constructed three-mile track circling past mammoth grandstands.

"Through it all," she said, explaining this thrilling epoch of her directorial experiences, "I sat, perched high in a signal tower, controlling by telephone the running

order of those hissing monsters. I had never shaken hands with an engineer before, and to boss him and his favorite locomotive was certainly a new experience. But I refused to let myself be overwhelmed by these iron giants."

That she succeeded, was amply attested by the marvelling executives of other lines, who acknowledged that this was the greatest railroad show in history, and that Mrs. Nathan had actually made actors out of locomotives. In fact she was hailed in New York newspapers as "The Reinhardt of the Roundhouse."

The Child Is Mother of the Woman

That love of the theater which has determined her career, was grounded in her childhood days. She and her sister, Elizabeth Gutman, afterward noted as a concert and opera singer, lived with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Gutman at the Stafford Hotel, and was frequently by illustrious stars of the stage who came to the Maryland city.

"My sister and I," she said, "adored these touring celebrities and what they called, 'those funny little girls.'" In this way the small Adele came to eat a memorable breakfast with Joseph Jefferson, and was so overwhelmed she could hardly touch her food. She had the equal honor of being a luncheon guest with Richard Mansfield. She still treasures a kindly letter from Henry Irving, E. S. Willard she considers her childhood favorite because he used to intrust to her care on matinee days his woolly poodle.

Later, when in Goucher College, Baltimore, she spent much of her time in settlement work. In this particular educational alliance there was a class of 50 boys, all Juvenile Court cases, and all still untamed. As a first test of her fortitude she was given charge of them and succeeded in arousing in them the play-acting interest to such a point that before they were aware of it they were acting Longfellow's "Judas Macabaeus."

The war gave the young director her first chance to handle more experienced talent when the Maryland State Board in Charge of Welfare Work turned to her to supervise the attractions for local camps.

"It became my job," said Mrs. Nathan, "to scurry from one dough-boy cantonment to another with assortments of actors who were unloaded from trucks like packing cases. I had to extemporize out of large boxes and parts of tents stages and settings, producing in mess halls or in the open air, sometimes giving shows on the back of a truck that was further cramped by holding a piano, while the performers were nearly blinded by the glare of auto-

mobile headlamps turned on as spot-light. And we had to learn how to hold khaki-clad audiences that would just as soon have seen a boxing match."

Classical Productions

After this she directed plays, many of them classics, for the North Carolina Teachers' College, in a scattered rural community where the English spoken still smacked of Spenser. Here she won marked approval doing as a pageant Percy Mackaye's "A Thousand Years Ago." She applied the same treatment to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," thereby increasing its mass appeal when she directed this play for the Bridgeport municipal spectacle. Following this came a period of acting and directing with the Ram's Head Players at Washington in association with Robert Bell, nephew of Alexander Graham Bell, and James Reynolds, and ending in her present association with the Cellar Players.

Several weeks ago the Lenox Hill Players opened in "The Subway," by Elmer Rice, author of "Street Scene," and succeeded in giving such a smooth and perfect performance under Mrs. Nathan's guidance that the play was bought by William A. Brady and had its second opening night at the Masque Theater. Mrs. Nathan went with the production as its director under Mr. Brady's management.

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Josephine — Jeanette

"We Needed Money Badly"

says Josephine Ware—tells how she and her sister made a lot of it in a business any bright woman can enter.

By PHYLLIS MARTIN

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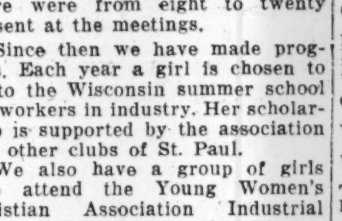
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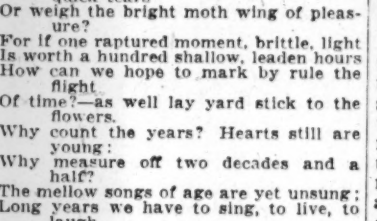
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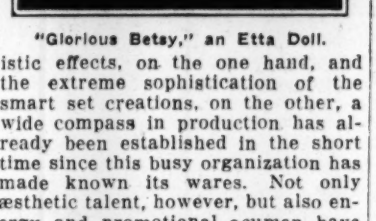
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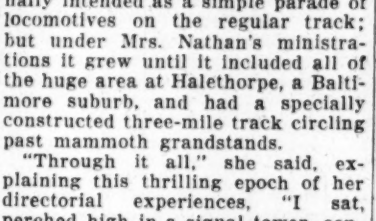
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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Big Brother "Takes the Air"

By JANET MABIE

A DANCE orchestra came off the air in WEEI in Boston and a man who is Big Brother to more than 45,000 boys and girls went on, "Good evening, everybody," he said, and in thousands of homes boys and girls dropped what they were doing and said, "Good evening, Big Brother." A crimson light showed on a control box on the wall opposite the piano over which Big Brother leant, playing on his guitar to accompaniment. "Big Brother hasn't a very good voice, according to concert hall standards, but it is the kind of a voice to warm the hearts of boys and girls and, as any good Scot would say, 'Aye, and their fathers and mothers, too.'"

PRESENTING BIG BROTHER



ROBERT E. EMORY
Beloved "Big Brother" of Boston
Station WEEI.

The studio door opened, slowly as if it were being pushed open by an investigative cat, and three round faced, round eyed boys came in and appropriated three chairs where they could see the microphone and Big Brother and all the goings on. "I'll dedicate the next song," said Big Brother, carrying on the idea of H. Augustine Smith that to dedicate the home and its fittings is to set it just that much closer to an ideal, "to the 'old timers' from seven to 70," and then he sang a song about the twilight and moonlight and stars and the perfume of roses.

If Big Brother had \$1 for every song he has sung about twilight and moonlight and the Suwanee River he wouldn't have to keep on radioacting for an hour every night to more than 45,000 boys and girls, but he probably would just the same.

The pianist of the Joy Spreaders wandered away, his services temporarily not needed. Big Brother made an announcement or two. "Get Fat," he said suddenly in pantomime and someone rushed for the round young pianist and the Joy Spreaders and Big Brother fell with zest upon a song that had evidently just popped into Big Brother's head as appropriate to the moment.

That seems to be the secret of Big Brother. Not the prearrangement of programs; not making an iron-clad order of things, and then sticking to it. Thinking up things on the spur of the moment, as boys and girls love to have them, and then doing them.

The subject of the evening was model airplanes. Arthur Horne of Brookline, who has won scores of prizes for building and flying all types and sizes of model airplanes, was to radioact, with Professor Lunt, a step-by-step description of the building of a model. Professor Lunt built one on a table by the microphone as Horne directed him. Thousands of boys, and girls too, having obtained knocked-down models from Community Service in Boston, were building by radio direction. Three more radiocasts, the studio and home models would be done. That part of the program was only supervised by Big Brother. But observe him, please, when he thought, in the last half minute before Horne and Lunt took the air, that it would be pleasant to have them "arrive in the studio by air."

A hasty look about. A Chinese drum expertly nipped from among its fellows in the set of traps the dance orchestra had left behind. An electric fan. Turned on full speed. The drum held against its little face. First close to it, then further, then closer, then closer and closer and closer. And even those in the studio

Jean Sibelius' "Finlandia"

WHEN a composer, noted for his fervent devotion to his native land, brings this great love into a single expression named for his country, we may expect a composition intense and vital, of strength and character.

Jean Sibelius, the first Finnish composer to achieve world fame, is particularly known for his "Finlandia," a symphonic poem of great popularity. His government, recognizing his genius, offered him a life grant in 1897 on which he was able to retire and devote himself entirely to a creative career.

While other Finnish composers are directly traceable to North German or Swedish antecedents, Jean Sibelius descends from purely Finnish parentage on both sides, his father, a well-known doctor, coming from peasant stock and his mother from a clerical family.

Despite strong musical tendencies when very young, Sibelius was given a classical education and studied law at the University of Helsinki. The call of his art was too great, however, and he went into the conservatory in that city and started his musical studies.

He studied in Berlin and Vienna, but at no time was under the influence of any dominant master, so that his marked Finnish characteristics were never turned aside from their natural course.

In his "Finlandia" he so faithfully reproduces the outward features and mental characteristics of the Finnish folk song that it was at first hard to believe in the originality of this theme. Yet a careful study showed that they were all new, fresh and original. Surely, no greater commentary that this piece breathes the very life of Finland could be forthcoming. The result is that "Finlandia" has become the treasured possession of his compatriots and the typical manifestation of Finnish patriotism for the rest of the world.

With Walter Damrosch away, the General Electric Force for this Saturday evening, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock, eastern time, will be under the baton of a guest conductor, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. It will be a privilege to hear this noted conductor

on the air again, and we may expect a particularly fine rendition of "Finlandia," an unusual offering in an exceptionally fine program.

In addition to the classical selections, Mr. Sokoloff will conduct three colorful pieces by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

THE CLEVELAND LEADER



NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF

Delibes and Ambrose Thomas, including "Song of India," the "Waltz" from the ballet "Coppelia," and the "Mignon" overture. The complete program follows: Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas Air from "Suite in D".....Bach Scherzo, from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn Song of India from "Finlandia".....Sibelius Waltz, from Ballet "Coppelia".....Delibes Andante Cantabile, from Symphony No. 5.....Sibelius "Finlandia".....Sibelius

Associated in this coast-to-coast program are WEA, WEEI, WJAR, WTAB, WCHS, WFL, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WJW, KSD, WHO, WOV, WDAF, WTMJ, KOA, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WBT, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WKY, WJAX, WRYA, WEEB, KSL, KOA, KPO, KGO, KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KFI and KYW.

V. D. H.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 24

BROOKLYN—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 570kc-526m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHF, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMEC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-870m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFXX, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, 1090kc-273m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-325m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPWL, 930kc-322m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFSN, 950kc-316m.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS ELECT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—William R. Condit, of White Plains, is the new Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York. He was elected at the 132nd annual convocation held in Albany. Chaucery B. Hammond of Elmira was elected deputy grand high priest. Charles C. Hunt of New York City, was re-elected grand secretary.

Other officers are: Grand King, John H. O'Brien, Watertown; Grand Captain of the Host, Robert F. Jones, New York; Grand Principal, Sojourner, Adam A. Pierson, Coopers town; Grand Royal Arch Captain, Frank C. Woodruff, Brooklyn; Grand Master of the Third Veil, George E. Francis, Rochester; Grand Master of the Second Veil, Carl G. Wilhelm, Elmhurst; Grand Lecturer, William L. Dickerson, Syracuse; Grand Sentinel, Edward Wagner, Albany. Robert Salter of Rochester was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and the Rev. Charles D. Broughton of Buffalo is again named Grand Chaplain. The Grand Master of the First Veil will be appointed later.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR TESTS SUCCESSFUL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Sixty leading electrical and radio engineers, industrial research men and newspaper representatives, at a dinner and demonstration at Hotel Astor, saw demonstrated a new type of automatic, instantaneous, electric voltage regulator which has important applications in radio, electrical and talking picture design.

The device, smaller than a half pound candy box, handles electric voltage surges and variations with amazing accuracy, delivering the desired voltage output.

Stirring march music of Spain and America will furnish zest to the Puro Ball Concert, directed by Edwin Franko Goldman, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, at 8, eastern time.

Valverde's Spanish march, "Cadiz," Sousa's "Bride Elect," Brooke's "Maniot," and Goldman's "The Third Alarm," are the marches with which the band punctuates its program. Symphonic and operatic music especially adapted for band interpretation will include the andante movement from Tchaikovsky's "Symphony Pathétique," and the waltz from Gounod's "Faust." A descriptive selection of exceptional interest is "A Chinese Wedding."

The program: Cadiz (Spanish March).....Valverde Andante, "Symphony Pathétique".....Tchaikovsky The Bride Elect (March).....Sousa Chinese Wedding.....Gounod Maniot (March).....Brooke The Third Alarm (March).....Goldman This program will be heard through WJZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, WLW, KYW, KWK, WREN, WTMJ, WHAS, WSB, WMC, WBT, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WKY, WJAX, WRYA, WEEB, KSTP and WSM.

"Do You Remember?"

A memory contest which will introduce the old popular songs of yesterday will be featured in the weekly organ recital by Lew White, directly from the White Institute of Organ, over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, at 8, eastern time, which is 5 Pacific time.

The radio audience will be asked to guess the titles of each song Mr. White will play, and at the end of each selection the announcer will give the title.

Opening with the overture to the English opera, "Martha," by Flotow, the program includes Levitzky's arrangement of Brahms' "Valse à la Polka," Alter's "Old Dimples," and "My Rascal," the theme song of the motion picture, "In Old Arizona."

WEAF, WTIC, WCAE, WJW, KSD, WHO, WRC, WKY, KOA, KSL, KPO, KGO, KFI, KHQ, KGW and KOMO will distribute this program.

MICHIGAN BAND CAMP GETS SCHOLARSHIPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INTERLOCHEN, Mich.—A gift of \$500 to be used for scholarships to the National High School Orchestra and Band Camp here, has been voted by the Carnegie Corporation, according to a message received by Joseph E. Maddy, musical director of the camp, from Dr. P. P. Keppel, president of the corporation.

Mr. Maddy said the money would be used to cover scholarship fees to the camp of the best player in a number of all-state orchestras made up of the best players in the school orchestras of the state, the best player in the All-Southern Orchestra (Asheville, N. C., March 4-6), the best player in the Southwestern Orchestra (Tulsa, Okla., April 3-5), and possibly the best player in the All-Northwestern Orchestra (at Spokane, Wash., April 10-12), and the best player in the All-New England Orchestra which is to play before the convention of Music Clubs in Boston in June.

STUDENT LOAN FUND TO HELP GOOD WILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—To assist Antioch College in carrying out a program of international good will, especially among students in the Western Hemisphere, Peter E. Elliot of New Jersey has arranged a student

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loan fund for the college located here. Students from Canada, Spanish America and the United States are attracted by Antioch College's plan of combining academic training with practical experience in industry.

CHILE SEES BENEFITS OF NEW YORK AIR LINK

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Considerable favorable comment has been published in the newspapers here with reference to the early development of air service between New York and Santiago. It is pointed out that draft interest rates in exchange banking will probably be reduced and that benefits will be given to the nitrate industry.

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IN THE SHIP LANES

PURCHASE of the three vessels of the Red Cross Line, plying between New York and Maritime ports, by Furness Withy & Co. brings the latter company into the field of operations served by the New York, Halifax & Newfoundland Steamship Company for the past half century. The ships comprising the line are the Nerissa of 7500 gross tons, the Silvia of 6000 tons and the Rosalind, which is approximately the same size as the Silvia.

The two first-mentioned ships provided weekly sailings from New York to Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, while the Rosalind connected at the latter port, plying to St. Lawrence River destinations during the open season of navigation. The journey from New York to Newfoundland takes four days, ships leaving New York on Saturday arriving at Halifax Monday, leaving there Tuesday and reaching the Newfoundland capital Thursday. Combination tickets permitted a passenger going from there on westward to Montreal by the St. Lawrence River, and this route will be promoted by the Furness Line as a tourist attraction of unique interest.

The first step in developing the line was in transferring the ship from a somewhat inaccessible Brooklyn site to Pier 74, North River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, New York. The Furness organization is the same as that which operates the Bermuda line from New York, as well as special cruises to the West Indies in winter and to Canada in summer, and with its larger resources is in a position to develop the Newfoundland trip to better purpose than did the organization of the Red Cross Line.

Round South America Cruise
Following the successful completion of the first round South America cruise operated by the Los Angeles Steamship Company, with its steamship City of Los Angeles, the company has announced another voyage of this nature with departure from Los Angeles Oct. 5, to be of 64 days' duration, and covering 15,400 miles. The ship will go down the west coast from California to Callao, Peru, and thence to other cities on the west coast of South America, passing through the Straits of Magellan and thence north to cities in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, the Panama Canal and Central American ports, with extensive shore excursions planned at each port of call. The City of Los Angeles is of 12,640 gross tons, and in regular service plies between Los Angeles and Honolulu, providing, with the City of Honolulu and the Calawala, a weekly service between these ports.

Employment of Vessels
The United States Shipping Board, in its quarterly summary of "Employment of American Vessels" reports as of Jan. 1, 1929, that 32 privately owned passenger ships were engaged in overseas foreign service and 11 Government-owned passenger vessels were in the same service. While the Shipping Board does not specify the ships by name it is relatively easy to determine which are included in the compilations. In the 11 Government-owned vessels are the six of the United States Lines and five of the American Merchant Lines plying between New York and Europe.

Of the 32 privately owned vessels, the group includes 17 Dollar liners engaged in transatlantic and around-the-world service, three Matson liners operating from San Francisco to the Antipodes, four ships of the Grace Line and four of the Munson to the west and east coasts, respectively, of South America, and one of the Atlantic Transport in transatlantic service. This totals 29 ships and the other three apparently included, on the date for which the count was made, certain ships temporarily allocated, such as two Grace Line ships, subsequently put in intercoastal service and probably the Dollar Line's new ship President Johnson, at that time being refitted for round-the-world service (this being the former Panama Pacific ship Manchuria).

General cargo ships engaged in

overseas foreign service totaled 168 privately owned and 245 Government ships.

New Fare Rating

Because of their recognized advantage in speed, the new North German Lloyd Line liners, Bremen and Europa, will receive a special fare rating from the North Atlantic Passenger Conference, higher even than the rating given the Leviathan, Majestic, Ile de France, Berengaria and others, in their respective classifications. Minimum first class summer fare is to be \$305, compared with \$300 on the Leviathan (U. S. L.) and Majestic (White Star), the highest-rated ships now in service; with \$295 the minimum summer rates on the Olympic (White Star), Berengaria and Aquitania (Cunard) and Ile de France (French); and with \$290 the minimum summer rate on the Mauretania (Cunard), which enjoys a special rating all to herself, due to the fact that while neither as new or as large as some of the other ships, it is the fastest excepting the new German vessels.

The two German ships will dock at the new Lloyd pier in Brooklyn.

Steamship Schedules

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line has transferred its steamship Mishima Maru from its Australian service to the Seattle-Orient route, and with its first departure from Seattle March 23 will run to Hong Kong, calling at Victoria, B. C.; Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai. The trip to Hong Kong will take 30 days. She accommodates 99 first class passengers.

When the steamship Belgenland of the Red Star Line transited the Panama Canal on her round-the-world cruise, she showed the largest gross and net tonnages of any commercial vessel making the passage through the Canal to date. Tolls for the trip amounted to \$16,412.50, and, with 325 passengers aboard, the average cost to the line was \$50 for every passenger on the ship, or, as passengers paid \$50 for their passage money for the Canal transit.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, Feb. 21
American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Columbia, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles; San Francisco, Esquima, P. & N., for west coast South America; Berlin, (1 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.
Friday, Feb. 22
Yokohama (12:01 a. m.), Cominch, for Canada, Naples, Trieste.
Saturday, Feb. 23
Republic, United States, for Cogh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Olympic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, for Copenhagen, Stockholm, Hamburg; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Copenhagen, Stockholm, Hamburg; Cogh, Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; California, Anchor, for London; Glasgow, Minn., (1 a. m.), Atlantic Transport, for Boston, New York; W. Star, for Cogh, Liverpool; Ryndam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Reliance, Hamburg-American, for West Indies cruise; California, Anchor, for West Indies cruise; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.
Monday, Feb. 25
Lapland, Red Star, for West Indies cruise.
Tuesday, Feb. 26
Columbia, North German Lloyd, for West Indies cruise.
Wednesday, Feb. 27
Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; La Bourdonnais, French, from Havre.
FROM BOSTON
Sunday, Feb. 24
Lancaster (2:30 p. m.), Cunard, for Cogh, Liverpool.
FROM NEW ORLEANS
Tuesday, Feb. 26
Leerdam, Holland-America, for Vigo, Boulogne, Rotterdam.
FROM SEATTLE
Tuesday, Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.
FROM LOS ANGELES
Monday, March 4
President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).
FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Wednesday, Feb. 27
Miss Matson, for Honolulu.
Friday, March 1
President Grant, Dollar, for Orient.
ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Feb. 22
Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Rochambeau, French, from Havre.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—That anti-alcoholism in the Netherlands is steadily growing is clearly shown by the recent report of the preparatory committee for the bill, containing regulations for the retail trade of liquor, as well as by the Government's reply to various objections. Local opposition is an intermediate step along the road from unlimited liquor consumption to prohibition. And what the Dutch Government is aiming at, for the present, is local option.
The growth of anti-alcoholism in the Netherlands is well marked by the statement of the responsible Minister, that not only did he feel himself bound to introduce this bill for local option by the Declaration of the Government of March 1926, but also by the fact that "local option is required from many quarters." The bill further provides for local option even for one or more sections of a community.
How inspiring an example prohibition in the United States of North America is to all other loyal workers for the outlawry of liquor all over the world, appears from the fact that a Dutch provincial (Frisian) anti-alcohol propaganda committee spreads notices in the provincial papers, concerning the American prohibition act, stating that the number of "pros" for prohibition in America is continuously growing.

SPAIN RATIFIES KELLOGG PACT
MADRID (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet, with Premier Primo de Rivera presiding, has ratified the adherence of Spain to the Kellogg Pact for renunciation of war. The treaty now goes to King Alfonso for his approval.

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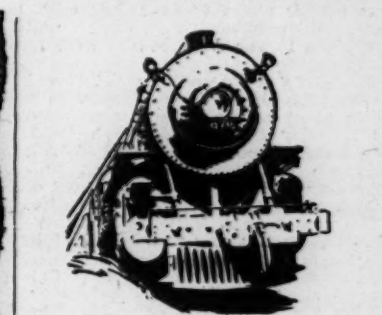
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Wednesday, March 6
Advertisements
from the
North of England & Scotland
will be published
Wednesday
Advertisements from the south of England and Wales
will continue to be published on Tuesday.

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Page of This Issue

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Royal Avenue
Stranraer

One Minute Biographies



Who: HORACE MANN.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: The forerunner, if not the instigator, of our modern educational movement. Horace Mann was less a professional educator than a statesman, a philanthropist and a natural reformer.

Born in Massachusetts, he studied at Brown University and was admitted to the bar in 1823. Soon after he was elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature, and after six years he sat in the State Senate over which he presided during a portion of his term. There came the time when he was led to advise the State Legislature to appoint an educational board to revise the school laws and to re-organize the common school system in the State. He himself became the secretary of this board and gave to the work his entire time during the next 12 years. His activities were often carried on in the face of intense criticism and resistance on the part of the public. But Mann did not flinch at this, the most important work of his public career.

In the end, his reforms were not only effective in the state where they were first instituted; they spread all over the country and were the basis for the great public school system as we know it today. His annually issued reports as secretary were studied as textbooks, and many profited by them both in the United States and abroad. They have been called "educational classics." Mann spread his theories also through the Common School Journal, which he founded and edited. His efforts were tireless. He held meetings and he established teachers' institutes. He traveled extensively, expounding his broad ideas at a time when the world seemed most unwilling to hear and accept them.

His great achievement was the re-organization of the Massachusetts common school system; in place of the district as the unit of the school organization, Mann favored the more centralized control of the town. Thus a better equipment was available and a more highly trained staff of teachers. Some of these reforms did not become effective while Mann held the post of secretary. Yet it was through his influence that the first normal school in the United States was opened at Lexington, Mass., in 1839.

For two terms Horace Mann filled the seat left vacant in the National Congress by John Quincy Adams, during which period he carried on Adams's influence in opposition to slavery. Between the years 1852 and 1859 he was president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, O., which college led in another educational movement, that of coeducation.

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A Word a Day

Convey

The Latin words con, "with," and via, "way," are joined here to give the idea of "bringing on the way," the primary use of the word being to denote accompaniment of someone, either as a courtesy or for helpfulness.

Convey is closely akin to "conduct" in the use we make of it to signify the leading of water or the like through a channel, or the transmission of sounds or other impressions. In conveying sentiments or benefits or an influence, we are "imparting" them.

By actual carrying of things from one place to another we convey them, but in modern usage one is more apt to use "carry" or "take" or "bring" for small or individual objects and to reserve "convey" for things in mass or many persons, as though forming a load for some vehicle or "conveyance."

It is amazing to realize in how many mediums ideas or impressions may be conveyed and one is induced to consider both speech and action carefully to be sure that the right effect is being produced. This is a word which should foster cautiousness, for just as we are concerned about the people whom we accompany on a street, so should we watch every impression which we are communicating by word or thought or action.

In legal terms, to convey means to transfer by title or deed. Con-vey is stressed on the second syllable. Sound o as in connect, e as in late.

"To . . . convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

HOW TO MAKE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CAKES



© Publishers' Photo Service

NOW, in the first place, it isn't absolutely necessary to be all dressed up to make these cakes. Let's make that clear. But then, over in Czechoslovakia they have a way of doing things just right (the photographer slipped in unexpectedly and snapped this kitchen scene). First you prepare the dough. Aye, there's the rub. Then you pull it into thin strips and wind them round and round a roller. Then you sprinkle the ensemble with sugar and ground nuts, and bake over an open wood fire. There is no extra charge for this recipe. Your subscription covers service of this nature.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Story of a Sugar Grove

PART II

"WHAT is the idea?" asked Mother. "Oh, I can't tell anyone but Ellen," said Henry, his eyes gleaming with excitement; and, right after supper he led his sister to a corner of the front hall, where they could be heard whispering to each other.

"Children are strange little things," said their mother. "They don't worry about any disappointment very long. They certainly are enthusiastic sugar makers, but I can't have their craze for it interfere with their studies."

Sunday was spent as usual; and on Monday morning Henry and Ellen started off for school without any mention of the grove or the work of sap gathering which had begun early that morning.

Mother was glad to see two such happy faces, as she watched her children out of sight down the road. What was her surprise an hour later, to see not only her son and daughter but 15 other children, led by Miss Whiting, come back along the same road, and then down the lane to the grove.

Hastily putting on her hat and coat, and leaving her morning's work unfinished, she hurried after them. Miss Whiting saw her coming and lingered behind to join her.

"You certainly have a clever son and daughter," said she, hardly able to contain her laughter. "The essay I wrote called for short papers on one of the outstanding events during the year of a country like this of ours, but strange as it may seem, my thoughts ran more to other things up here in the hills; forestry, streams, fruit growing, and a dozen things like that. But when Henry came to school this morning, he suggested that the outstanding industry of this neighborhood was his father's sugar grove, and he thought it would be a wonderful subject for an essay. He said, though, that there were so many details connected with it, that he thought it should be studied before it was written about."

"He was perfectly right. I thought of the museums and other places children are taken to from the city schools and then asked to write about; and I very humbly took the advice of one of my younger scholars, and—" she added with a twinkle in her eyes, "wasn't that one way of getting what he wanted?"

Mother did not know at first whether to be pleased or displeased. Henry was inclined to be self-willed, and whenever he really wanted anything very much he was apt to find just such a way as this of getting it. She was so interested in the whole affair herself, however, that she continued on to the grove with Miss Whiting, and the sight that met her there made all her doubts vanish.

Henry, with his keen, eager little face gleaming with interest, was

A Quotation for Today

IT IS one of the most beautiful compensations of this life, that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

—SAMUEL SMILES

What They Say

The Rev. Henry Howard: "In our complex and highly organized modern society we could not live without a sense of the binding nature of contracts and the necessity to rely on one another's word."

Prof. Halford E. Lucecock: "We live in an age renowned for its efficiency but it has nothing to be efficient about. It builds an \$8,000,000 motion picture temple in which to show 30-cent pictures."

George Young: "The British Admiralty and the American Navy would never agree among themselves to a reduction of the navy. . . . The people of both countries must get together and talk these things out."

The Rev. Frank Pitt: "The United States has made an effective start on the only practical program for dealing with the liquor problem—the outlawry and abolition of the evil."

Herbert Hoover: "Immediately after the application of prohibition, national production began to increase."

I Record only the Sunny Hours



The Landlady

Daytona Beach, Fla.
WHILE the so-called "Florida boom" was at its height, exorbitant prices could be charged for almost everything. The newcomers often felt that it was at their expense that many were getting rich. The experience of one young woman, however, was quite the contrary.

She secured room and board in a pleasant home at \$15 a week, the same price she had been paying in a less convenient location. After she had moved in and was thoroughly settled, the landlady said one day, "I don't believe I can let you have the room at that price after all."

The girl's heart sank within her—until she noticed the twinkle in the other's eye, and the landlady continued, "No, I have decided to let you have it for \$12. You see you will be sharing the room with my daughter part of the time."

At the end of the first week the young lady asked if she might put her laundry in with that of the family and pay her share instead of having it done separately.

"Oh, the price I charge you includes your laundry," was the answer (although nothing to that effect had been mentioned or understood before).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Reorganizing the State Department

FOR a number of years officials and well-informed observers in the United States have declared that the Department of State is, from the administrative standpoint, a neglected branch of the Federal Government. In what is probably the most exhaustive study of the question yet made, William T. Stone, of the Foreign Policy Association, has shown what the needs of this department really are. In 1924 Congress passed the Rogers Act reorganizing the foreign service. This act did not apply, however, to the State Department—to the men at home who tell the diplomatic officers in the field what to do. At present, according to Mr. Stone's report, the annual appropriation for the Department of State are not nearly large enough to meet its wants.

Owing to a lack of adequate financial support, there are 122 vacancies in the consular and diplomatic branches of the foreign service which cannot be filled. Thirty-one consulates are in the hands of clerks. The Rogers Act authorized the payment to United States Ministers and Ambassadors of "representation allowances"—that is, of grants to cover exceptional costs of living abroad. Yet, because of lack of funds, no such allowances have yet been made. For this same reason, the State Department has not been able to make appointments to positions in the department, nor has it been able to promote officers who have earned advancement by distinguished service. The publication of that admirable yearbook, "Foreign Relations of the United States," is now ten years behind time, largely from lack of funds.

In order to fill necessary positions in the department, the Secretary of State has been obliged to bring home foreign service officers. As a result, about half of the officers in the State Department today are foreign service men. This system has led to a number of disadvantages. According to the Rogers Act, foreign service officers may remain in Washington only four years, when they must return to the field. There is, therefore, a constant turnover in the department, which often results in instability in policy. During the last fourteen years there have been seven chiefs of the Latin-American division and eleven chiefs of the Eastern European division.

The foreign service officers, moreover, receive a higher schedule of pay than State Department officials. There have been a number of cases where the assistant in the division, a foreign service official, has received more than his chief, a State Department officer. A striking example of this inequality is the case of Nelson Johnson, a Foreign Service officer, who was "promoted" to the rank of Assistant Secretary of State, at a loss of \$500 in salary! Friction between the foreign service officials and the State Department personnel has contributed to the undermining of morale. During the last year 138 State Department employees, or 23 per cent of the entire personnel, resigned.

While lack of appropriations is in part responsible for this state of affairs, Mr. Stone points out that the State Department is partly to blame. The department has never made a thorough survey of its administrative needs, nor has it energetically presented its case for increased appropriations to Congress. What apparently is needed is an Assistant Secretary of State who will assume responsibility for all financial and personnel questions.

The American people spend under \$1,500,000 a year—less than the cost of a single submarine—on what is probably the most important branch of the Government. Upon the efficient functioning of the country's foreign service often largely depends the vital question of peace or war. From the standpoint of national self-interest, the United States should have a smoothly functioning diplomatic establishment. There is every reason to believe that President-elect Hoover, who has shown particular genius in matters of administrative organization, will undertake a first-hand study of the State Department and make provision for its needs.

"For the Good of His People"

ALTHOUGH it is early yet to draw definite conclusions regarding the probable effect on Yugoslavia of the assumption by King Alexander of his dictatorship, those who are apprehensive that difficult and painful days may follow, similar to those which existed in Serbia when other kings suspended constitutional government, would do well to remember that the motive in the present case seems to be far different from the motives which have induced other Serbian kings to become dictators.

It does not appear, for instance, that King Alexander suspended the Constitution for the sake of personal power or aggrandizement. He is not suspected by his people of being actuated by personal motives or ambitions. In his private life he is exemplary. His family life is considered to be above reproach. There has been no conflict between the Crown and the people, between the Crown and the army, or between the Crown and Parliament. The King works very hard and not only is a good soldier but is largely responsible for whatever there is of good administration in Yugoslavia. And he has

been unusually patient, working day and night during many cabinet crises. He knows that he has little to gain personally from the step he has just taken, but that he might lose much; yet he has accepted the risk for what he considered the good of his people and his kingdom.

In view of this unselfish point of view, which distinguishes King Alexander's "stroke of state" from those of some other Serbian kings, it would appear more than possible that the results will be beneficial rather than disastrous and that present measures will prove but a useful preparation for more democratic government.

A Revolution in Industrial Finance

THE process of rationalization in Great Britain which a few weeks ago resulted in an amalgamation of important steel manufacturing firms in south Yorkshire has spread to the cotton industry, and a combine of mills has been formed under the name of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100. It is estimated that for the combine to be successful it will have to acquire 2,000,000 spindles, but this number may quite possibly be more than trebled by the end of 1929. Several amalgamations have taken place in the cotton trade since 1918, but the present one is on a scale altogether unprecedented in the history of the industry. Well-informed judges believe that it is the most hopeful sign yet seen of a revival in the cotton trade.

This view would seem to be justified, for the cotton corporation will remove from the industry two of its most serious defects. One of the most ruinous features of the cotton trade during the last eight years has been its almost complete lack of effective organization. It has been split up into four separate and more or less disorganized sections. Thus the manifold difficulties which the industry has had to face have not resulted in its adopting any settled or uniform policy.

In 1926 the Master Cotton Spinners' Association attempted to systematize part-time work, but its scheme was frustrated by the evasion of its regulations by many firms. It tried also to stabilize prices, but it again failed for the same reason. The sturdy and intense individualism which built up the cotton trade in the nineteenth century has many virtues, but it can help in setting the industry on its feet again only by accommodating itself to the necessities of large-scale organization and uniform policy. The present combine in the American spinning section of the trade shows the cotton manufacturers ready to obey the logic of the situation for the first time in many years.

The second defect which the combine removes is connected with finance. The boom years of 1919 and 1920 led to the recapitalization of large numbers of mills at quite excessive figures. Loan capital as well as share capital was greatly increased, and the slump in trade which quickly followed, coupled with the necessity of paying a fixed rate of interest to the creditors who advanced the money, resulted in still further borrowing. Thus the trade found itself involved in progressively deeper financial difficulties. But today the banks, which are the chief creditors of the new corporation, agree to an almost unparalleled departure from their usual policy, allowing the payment of interest to depend upon its being earned, thereby admitting that the claims of interest come only after those of wages. This is generally regarded as a revolution in industrial finance, and if the new combine succeeds in restoring the cotton trade to some measure of prosperity the banks will be entitled to a share of the credit.

Mayan Memories of Mexico

REPORTS that a millionaire of Texas, with a turn for archaeology, is about to fit out an elaborate expedition of experts for a mass attack upon Mexico's buried history, whatever their authenticity, indicate a growing determination on the part of the Americas to know more of the earliest dwellers of the continent. There appears to be no reason why the Mayan remains of Central America and Mexico should not prove as full of interest and wonder as the relics of Babylon, which in some respects they resemble. But the difference in accessibility of the two fields of investigation has necessarily placed the Mayan explorers at some initial disadvantage, for while the main obstacle in the middle East has been sandy desert, the Central American savant has found his enthusiasm and patience tried by almost impenetrable jungle and scrub.

And so, while Rawlinson of Britain, nearly a century ago, was walking more or less at ease over the sand-covered sites of lost Sumerian cities, and arousing public interest in their treasures, Prescott of the United States, seated in his study, was piecing together his History of Mexico as best he could from Spanish documents. It was not till Cann, a few years ago, plunged into the bush of British Honduras to uncover the great amphitheater of Lubaantun, and E. H. Thompson, in diving helmet, ransacked the dark depths of the "sacred well" at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, to emerge laden with Mayan trophies, that public interest began to warm to the new field of discovery. Various groups are now bent on continuing the Mayan work, well begun by German-American savants, but little has yet been done in Mexico, though the ancient empire of the Montezumas is in places thickly sprinkled with unexplored mounds and caves and inscribed stones, a number of which date back to the early Mayan inhabitants.

What every explorer must hope to unearth is some form of Rosetta stone to serve as a key to the Mayan inscriptions already discovered and to explain the quaint carvings on the many stelae standing in various parts of Central America. Such a key might well link the earliest known American civilization with that of another continent. Certainly it would go some way toward showing how it came about that on the narrow neck connecting the two great land masses of America there flourished, 2000 years ago, a civilization richly adorned with arts and crafts, with a great mythology and a knowledge of the stars equal to that of the Chaldeans—flourished, then vanished, leaving only tangled bush in its wake. Whether the discovery is reserved for a Carnegie expedition or for one of the many museums and colleges actively interested in the

work, or for an explorer from Mexico, Brazil or Texas, there can be little doubt that, with such skilled and determined efforts on all sides, a new world of antiquity will presently be revealed.

The Legend of Faust

IT WAS a fortuitous happening that the first public performance of Goethe's "Faust" should have been given just 100 years ago in Brunswick, a century all but three days after the birth of Lessing, the great German critic who passed the latter part of his life in that city. For it enabled the bicentenary of Lessing and the centenary of a notable date in the career of Goethe to be celebrated simultaneously in what many people consider the most charming of seventeenth-century German towns. But these two celebrated men of letters are united by a closer bond than an accident of time and place, for they both contributed to the development of the legend of Faust.

From some points of view the chief interest in this legend of Faust is to be found in the fact that the changing forms which it has assumed since the sixteenth century accurately reflect the developing attitude of Protestant thought toward human learning. In the early versions of the story, when the Revival of Letters was regarded as a chief cause of the evil conditions which brought about the Reformation, Faust is lost without hope of redemption. A slightly more sympathetic attitude is seen in Marlowe's treatment of the story, three-quarters of a century after its inception. By means of his command of magnificent speech Marlowe gives to the character a dignity it had never possessed before. He does not, at the end of his play, save Faust any more than do the other versions of the story; but he makes him worth saving.

By the eighteenth century it was recognized that the degeneration of the church 300 years before had been due to much deeper causes than an interest in Greek and Latin literature. Protestant thought now looked on learning as an ally, not as an enemy. So it was possible for Lessing to suggest that at the end of the story Faust should be saved from the consequences of his folly; and it was this suggestion that inspired Goethe to redeem Faust in the play in which he gave what is probably the final and perfect version of the legend for the Western world.

Supplementing the Great Oxford

HISTORY exemplifies the power of the spoken word, and, indeed, few people in the most humdrum circumstances are quite immune from the spell a random word may cast.

But the joy to be derived from an everyday communion with the humbleness of words is known only to lexicographers. Who else but the compiler of dictionaries would be thrilled by the discovery that the word "shingling" took its origin in America in the eighties of the last century, more than forty years before its near-kin "bobbing"? Will any sportsman's heart be moved by the fact that the homely and not quite extinct "bike" has been traced to the slang of Washington cyclists of a bygone age? And what housewife will turn a hair at being told that a "bedspread," in spite of its popularity in Great Britain, is of 100 per cent American origin?

Yet such facts are greedily sought after by the scholars who have been engaged in bringing out the Oxford English Dictionary, and Dr. Onions, the editor-in-chief of that great depository of the English language, has just issued an appeal for help in the collection of quotations from the press and literary and scientific works, which would fix the dates and meanings of the words that have come into use since the publication of the first section of the Dictionary in 1884. The volume in which these new words will be published—Sir William Craigie is, in Chicago, in charge of the collection of American words, new and old, which have not been included in the Oxford Dictionary—will form a much-needed supplement to a work unique in the annals of philology.

From the time, nearly 200 years ago, when Samuel Johnson compiled single-handed the first authoritative dictionary of the English language, taking care to exclude from it any quotations from authors of whose views he did not approve, till the publication, two years ago, of the last volume of the Oxford Dictionary, wherein no prejudice whatever is shown against any author, words without number have come and gone. And the never-ceasing upspringing of new words, with their not infrequently spasmodic disappearance and their still more inexplicable resuscitation, goes on at an even quicker pace today, partly owing to the diversity of the English-speaking peoples and the great variety of the conditions in which they live, and partly to the continual enrichment of the language by new discoveries. This makes the task of collecting and classifying such words an extremely arduous and, but for the enthusiastic assistance of the numerous gleaners in England and America, well-nigh impossible one.

The main bulk of the work, however, has, after forty years of patient research, been accomplished, and there can be no doubt that the supplements which it will be necessary to issue from time to time to bring the most complete and the most scholarly dictionary of the English language up to date will show the same breadth of conception and the same wealth of erudition of which the whole is so admirable an example.

Editorial Notes

New and sumptuously appointed taxicabs are making their appearance on the streets of some American cities this year. Viewed from the outside, these cabs have nothing in common with the type which has long been familiar. We assume, however, that, viewed from the inside, there is no change in the little device that clicks off the fare all too often.

Canadian bees and beekeepers are in clover together as one result of irrigation, which increased the clover crop, which brought the bees, which got the honey that added almost a million dollars to Alberta's agricultural income.

"Drive Slow" or "Drive Slowly"? Either one, as long as you do so.

Why Not a Professor of Leisure?

IN A small but stimulating college, in Winter Park, Fla., is maintained a class presided over by an educator enjoying the novel but highly descriptive title, "Professor of Books." Impressed by the unconventional nature of this designation, I sought light of him. "It means just what it says," he responded. "I love books, but I didn't want to be a librarian. I rejoice in reading, but had no desire to be anything so scholastic as a professor of literature. Believing as I do that books are the best of friends, and that a habit of reading is the surest recourse against the waste or misuse of leisure time, I wanted to inculcate that habit in the minds of young people, and teach them to take an intelligent interest in the best books. So we meet, talk, read chapters or verses, and try to soak ourselves in the literature of a period or of a topic. Books are our tools and the affectionate comprehension of their contents the product of our labors. And you would love to see the way in which these young people enter into the spirit of the work."

I had this opportunity a day or two later when I sat in with the class at a sort of round-table discussion of the tendencies of modern journalism. In the course of that conversation I was able to throw out a suggestion for a college department which ought soon to be established in every institution of higher culture. Why should there not be a "Professor of Leisure" to help people to utilize their spare time both pleasantly and profitably? It would be none the less leisure if thus employed.

Make no mistake. This question of the proper employment of leisure—that is to say, of the hours not spent in the daily task of earning a living, or eating or sleeping, is a very real problem. The eight-hour day is established beyond any possibility of change—unless in the direction of a further reduction of hours. The five-day week is in sight in industrial establishments, and, once established there, will be accepted in most forms of business. Vacations are almost universally granted by employers. Even in the United States, where the business pace is supposed to be the swiftest, the average workman—even when unprotected by unions and merely keeping the hours exacted by the most uncompromising employer—spends barely a quarter of his time at work. Do you doubt this statement? Figure it out for yourself. Deduct Sundays, legal holidays and fifty-two Saturday half holidays from the year, and you will have 279 working days. Really, men work fewer days than this, for no deduction is made for vacations, or for the whole Saturdays "off" allowed by many employers. But take the conservative figure of 279 working days of eight hours each, and we find men working 2232 hours a year. The full year numbers 8760 hours—or almost four times the number of hours given by the average man to work. And yet the education enjoyed even by those whom we call liberally educated is more and more directed toward fitting them for the activities of this one-quarter of their daily lives!

I hold myself a pioneer in suggesting the establishment of "Chairs of Leisure" in present-day institutions of higher education. But I cannot claim to have led in pointing out the rapid growth of leisure hours in modern life, and the real necessity for teaching mankind to use them intelligently and profitably. James H. Pounds, in his interesting and valuable book, "The Iron Man," points out the innumerable ways in which machinery is lightening the responsibilities and lessening the hours of the working-

man without decreasing the field of employment. Henry Ford recognized the fact years ago, and one of the purposes of his liberal wage scale, when first established, was to enable his employees at least to enjoy their leisure pleasantly and profitably, since he recognized that the system of mass production assigns to the individual tasks which are utterly uninteresting, and even benumbing to intellectual activity. The man who spends six or eight hours a day giving the same identical twist to a series of screws as they pass him on an endless conveyor ought to be fitted in some way to use the leisure that remains to him in some more stimulating form of mental endeavor. Turn him loose with a vacant mind, an intellect not able to rise above the endless procession of screws, and he is of little worth to himself, if not indeed a potential menace to society.

This is an extreme case, of course, but the essence of it applies to the workers in what we call the "white-collar jobs." How little many of them know of the ways in which leisure may be employed—interestingly, usefully, even joyously. Bridge, vacuous gossip or a movie, are the only means of recreation which most of this class—even though they bear the stamp of college graduates—possess. Few have learned that in the mind itself, without external aids, are endless, inexhaustible means for self-employment. It would be the duty of the Professor of Leisure to open this storehouse to those to whom at present its doors are barred.

Is not true leisure
One with true toil?

asks an English poet. Of course it is. One doesn't get anything worth while without effort. If it is physical rather than mental recreation that the holiday maker most needs, he will work harder at his tennis, golf or climbing than he does at desk or machine. If intellectual effort attracts, it will be true effort, not mere lassitude. Writing a poem or an essay; sketching a beautiful scene, or embroidering some rich fabric; contemplating a glorious manifestation of nature in her highest moods, or working out metaphysically some problem of human existence, are all occupations for leisure moments, but none implies the vacant mind or any lack of intellectual endeavor.

Children, in moments of idleness, harass their parents with strident appeals for something to do. As we grow older the resources of the mind are multiplied, but there are, nevertheless, innumerable adults as intellectually helpless in the face of a few hours of unemployed time as is the urchin crying, "What'll I do now?"

It will be the task of the future professors of leisure to enable each to answer this question in the best way. Only one with a well-stored mind, and a lively interest in all activities of the intellect, can fill a post of this sort. How admirably Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale would fill this chair. Or, failing him, a many-sided intellect like that of Hamilton Holt of Rollins. Or perhaps Stephen Leacock of McGill, who combines the "dismal science" of political economy with a rich vein of humor. Odell Shepard, the "O. S." of the Monitor's Home Forum page, teaches English literature at Trinity, but in his essays shows a keen comprehension of the uses of leisure. But I must stop my enumeration lest I have all the material for an Association of Professors of the Art of Leisure before I have found a college willing to establish the chair.

W. J. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE housing problem is still acute here. It has been officially stated that at the present moment 180,000 Berlin families are in need of apartments. Building activities, it is said, will increase in the spring, but people have been told this so often that they have almost lost confidence in their city fathers. A project that seems to promise an improvement is being seriously considered by the Berlin authorities—the use of wood instead of expensive bricks and stone. While in Scandinavia, Switzerland and many parts of North America, wooden houses are erected and liked, they are still hardly known in this country. Germany's dense forests would provide timber without difficulty, and the arguments in favor of such houses are plausible.

Being almost entirely made in the factories they are easily conveyed to the building site and may be ready for occupation within a few days; comparatively moderate expense is another important consideration. An ordinary six-roomed house, with kitchen and the usual offices, costs to build in a western suburb of this city from 55,000 to 75,000 marks, according to position, while a wooden house of the same dimensions, complete with steam heating and good-sized hall, can be built for approximately 25,000 marks. It has been sufficiently proved here that such houses stand the stress of time and weather as well as do those of brick and stone. In Potsdam the quaint little suburb known as the Russian Colony, consisting of fourteen wooden houses and a Greek church built in 1826 by Friedrich Wilhelm III for the accommodation of a number of Russian artists, is as stable as ever, besides presenting a very picturesque appearance. It is urged, moreover, that houses built of wood may be occupied almost immediately after erection, whereas those of brick and stone require months to become dry and, finally, the cost of repairs is said to be very much less for the former than for the latter.

The Berlin municipality and town councilors have decided to establish a garden settlement on a large scale, the primary object being to supply the city with home-grown fruit and vegetables in greater measure than has hitherto been the case. This is not a matter of wonderment when it is remembered that Holland's best customer in this respect is Germany, and that the chief advantage of the import is reaped by Berlin to the satisfaction, it is true, of the housewives, but to the detriment of German profits. Last year alone the sister country exported garden produce amounting to 44,000,000 guilders to this country, to say nothing of great quantities of eggs, butter and cheese. The clean, appetizing condition of Dutch vegetables, showing the care bestowed on selection and packing, cause them to be greatly preferred by the Berlin housewife, even though a slight difference of price has to be considered. The Berlin authorities now hope to alter this. They are entering the lists by the purchase of 2000 acres of land near Belgitz, a few miles out of the city, for the sum of 625,000 marks and an expenditure of nearly 2,250,000 for the establishment of the settlement. According to the present plan the land is to be divided up into kitchen gardens of from five to seventy-five acres each, all of which will be supplied from a common plant with water and heat.

Propaganda on a comprehensive scale is being made use of to raise the cultural standard of the German people through the medium of the periodical of good literature. With this object in view, "Der Tag des Buches"—the book day—is to be instituted on the anniversary of Goethe's passing, March 22. The Reichs Minister Severing presided recently in the Home Office over a meeting called to discuss this question, many leading personalities in literary, publishing, people's welfare and pedagogic circles as well as a number of members of Parliament and trades unions being present.

It was generally stressed that the good German book should again come into its own, in order to promote intellectual culture and to combat certain excesses that have arisen in the sporting and cinema worlds. A wider scope of action for good German literature and better appreciation of the same must be obtained at all costs, and Reich and federal states were willing to co-operate in the effort to bring about this result. After Walter von Moles and Dr. Haukemer had spoken at length upon the

cultural importance of good books at the present time, it was unanimously agreed to introduce Book Days in Berlin and in the entire Republic under protection of the state authorities. What precise form the Book Day will take has yet to be made known; it is, in any case, a serious undertaking with the best possible motives.

In agreement with the director of the Reichstag the Reichs postal authorities are installing a comprehensive system of loudspeakers in that building. Two kinds of loudspeakers are to be employed, each of which can be replaced by the other in case of need. Those of the first group are to be distributed throughout the entire building—in the reading, writing and refreshment rooms and in the Wandel-Halle (promenade hall), to keep those members who may be temporarily absent from the Session Hall informed of the proceedings. These loudspeakers operate from a microphone which is placed in a box immediately behind the president's chair. Those of the second group are to be located in the Sessions Hall itself, in order to increase if necessary the sound of the president's words and of important speeches by Cabinet or other members.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. Becker, has agreed to the request of a number of directors of Berlin-Charlottenburg higher schools to place English lessons in foreign language instruction in their schools. Hitherto French has taken precedence of modern languages in the German scholastic curriculum, it being considered by the authorities that that language presents grammatical advantages that English lacks. That English, however, should lead was inevitable, and it is only a matter of time before the example of the Leibniz-Oberrealschule, the Fontane-Realschule, the Königin-Luise-Schule and Lyzeum VI will be followed by all schools. At the Friesen-Oberrealschule English has long been the leading foreign language. In all commercial branches, as well as in scholastic, literary and art circles, a knowledge of English is spreading here today as never was the case before.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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The Problem of Visas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an American who, during the past few years, has paid heavily for passports and visas, I was very much interested in your editorial "The Problem of Visas" in the Monitor of January 14.

It may be of interest to you to know that the question of a reciprocal arrangement for the reduction of visa charges between the United States and Great Britain was raised in the House of Commons some months ago. The Foreign Secretary, in replying to the question, stated that negotiations had been entered into, and the United States Government had suggested that the British Government reduce the visa charges to American citizens, in return for which the American Government would reduce its charges to bona fide British travelers, but the American visa charge of \$10 for immigrants would have to stand. The Foreign Secretary stated that H. M. Government were unable to accept this arrangement, which discriminated against certain of their subjects.

The fact of such a proposal having been made to the British Government leads one to think that similar proposals may have been made to other European countries, and if this is so, it may provide the explanation as to why no agreement for a reduction of charges has been reached with those countries.

The question of the charges for visas made by foreign governments has, however, no bearing whatever on the charge made by the American Government to its citizens for passports. The charge is \$10 for a passport valid for a maximum period of two years. Contrast with this the British charge, which is 7s. 6d. (\$1.87) for a passport valid for five years. The British passport is renewable for a further period of five years at a charge of 5s. (\$1.25). It will thus be seen that over a period of ten years the American pays \$50 for his passport, while the Englishman pays \$3.12. Does the State Department attempt to justify this difference?

ELMER SLIPPER

London, Eng.